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A BOOK OF GARDENS





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1920

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THE BOOK OF GARDENS

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN AND
FOREIGN BULBS FOR OUTDOOR
AND INDOOR CULTURE

CHOICE OF FLOWERS

*And new Creations do the old succeed,
As late and unknown beauties rise from seed.
For Flow'rs their Titles must to merit owe
In Flora's Commonwealth, as they shall blow;
Must loose their Peerage, if they run away
From their true colours, and the false display.*

—Paradise Regain'd, or The Art of Gardening. A Poem. 1728.

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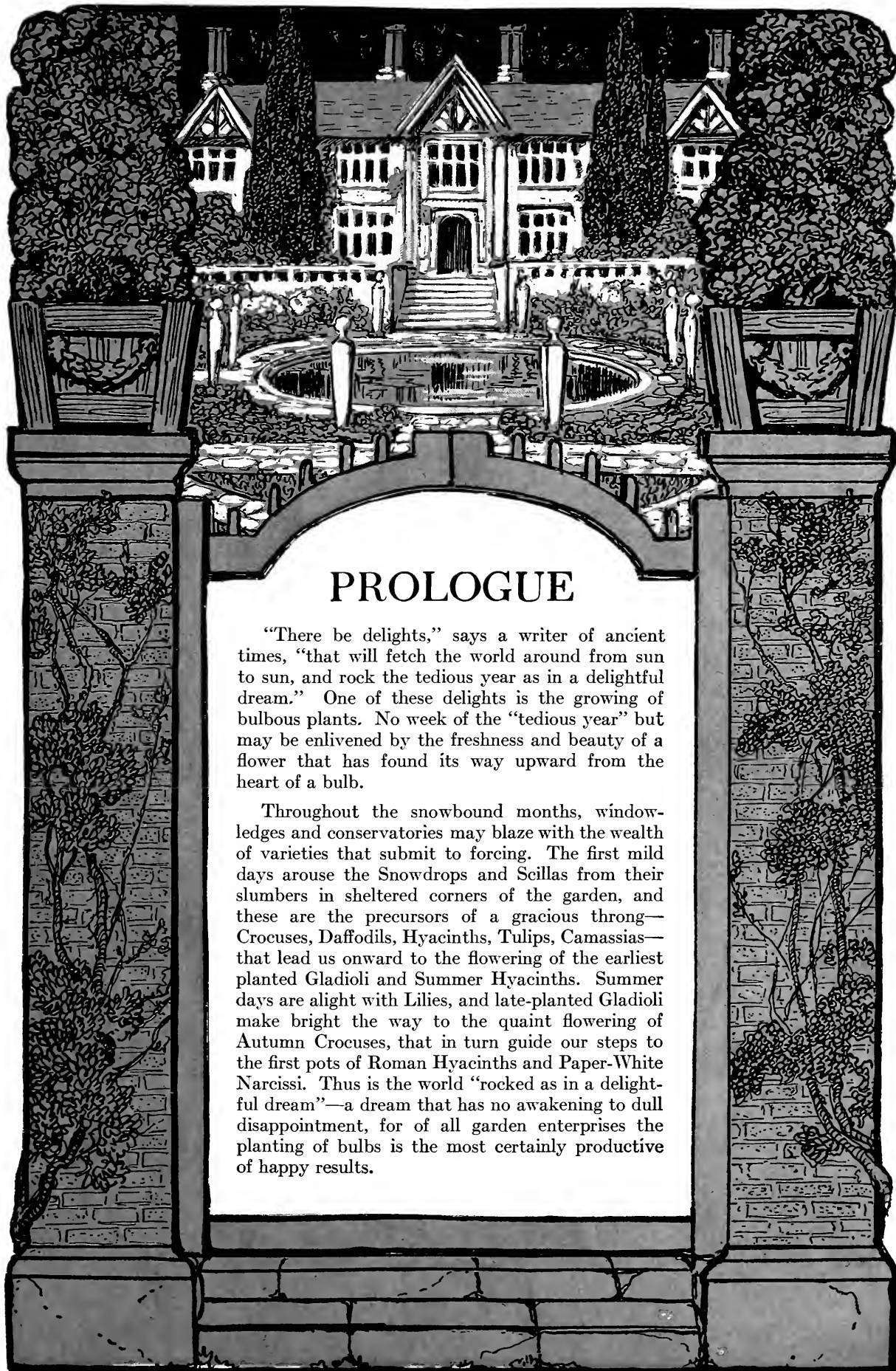
NEW YORK CITY

COLLABORATORS

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THE REV. JOSEPH JACOB

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PROLOGUE

"There be delights," says a writer of ancient times, "that will fetch the world around from sun to sun, and rock the tedious year as in a delightful dream." One of these delights is the growing of bulbous plants. No week of the "tedious year" but may be enlivened by the freshness and beauty of a flower that has found its way upward from the heart of a bulb.

Throughout the snowbound months, windowledges and conservatories may blaze with the wealth of varieties that submit to forcing. The first mild days arouse the Snowdrops and Scillas from their slumbers in sheltered corners of the garden, and these are the precursors of a gracious throng—Crocuses, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Camassias—that lead us onward to the flowering of the earliest planted Gladioli and Summer Hyacinths. Summer days are alight with Lilies, and late-planted Gladioli make bright the way to the quaint flowering of Autumn Crocuses, that in turn guide our steps to the first pots of Roman Hyacinths and Paper-White Narcissi. Thus is the world "rocked as in a delightful dream"—a dream that has no awakening to dull disappointment, for of all garden enterprises the planting of bulbs is the most certainly productive of happy results.



BULBS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

Of all forms of cultivating flowers, rock-gardening is the most fascinating. Within a small space you may grow innumerable dainty plants which would be swallowed up or would not thrive in the border—delicate alpine, little creeping vines, cool mosses, rare orchids, and much of the minute and charming flora of the woods and mountains.—GEORGE ELLWANGER.

Many of the most delightful flowers for the rock-garden are to be found among the bulbs. Just any bulb, however, will not do; great Daffodils and flaunting Tulips, or even the rotund little Dutch Crocuses are out of place among the small and dainty folk to be found in a well-furnished rock-garden. Choice should be made among the tiny Daffodils, the little wild Tulips from hither and yon, dainty Crocus species, dwarf Irises, fairy Calochorti from California, choice Erythroniums, the smaller Lilies, and, if we can get them, Scillas, Chionodoxas, and Snowdrops. All these, while they may be grown amidst the strenuous life of the borders, are made doubly happy and secure in pockets or bays of a rock-garden where a fair depth of good loam, leaf-mold, and grit may be provided for them.

Tiniest among the Daffodils is *Narcissus minimus*, and it is one of the earliest to bloom. Its perfect little trumpet is pure golden yellow, carried on a two- to three-inch stem. The Hoop-Petticoat Daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium*, is one of the most delightful. Its widely expanded trumpet, like a little spread petticoat, is delicately crinkled, and the foliage is narrow and grass-like. Then there are the lovely *N. triandrus albus*, or Angel's Tears, the dainty *N. cyclamineus*, "clear and stainless with its wings folded back," the sweet Musk Daffodil, *N. moschatus*, and the sturdy little *N. minor*, very reliable and easy to grow. These are flowers for sunny nooks and corners where they will be safe from rough winds. Planted in colonies of a dozen or more, with a ground-cover of clean gravel or some minute creeper to shield the blossoms from spattering mud, these small sprightly members





of the *Narcissus* tribe present a most bewitching spectacle. Somewhat taller than the foregoing, but still in character with their surroundings, are *N. Johnstonii* Queen of Spain, and *N. albicans*, the latter asking for a partially shaded corner. The small bulbs should have at least three inches of soil over them, and, once comfortably established, will seed themselves, starting dainty colonies in unexpected places that add rare delight to the early display in the rock-garden.

"Some essentials for a rock-garden Tulip," says S. Arnott, "are that it should not require annual, or even occasional, lifting and drying off, and that in a permanent position it will thrive and bloom with freedom every year. Another consideration is that it should be dwarf." There are numerous species of Tulips that answer these requirements, and they have a special charm not inherent in the border varieties, for all their splendor. One of the most delightful is *T. persica*, that usually unfolds, from a five-inch stem, two warm yellow blossoms in the late spring. *T. sylvestris*, the British Wild Tulip, also has the proper qualifications, making itself most flatteringly at home when comfortable and starting colonies all about. The stem grows about six inches tall and curves gracefully under the weight of the long bronze bud that opens into a wide butter-yellow blossom, scented like Violets. This Tulip is happy in partial shade and usually requires a whole season to become established before blossoming. The Lady Tulip, *T. Clusiana*, a vivid, upstanding beauty, with grey-blue leaves and a blossom gaily striped in bright rose and white, is one of the most fascinating of the small species. It requires a warm position and some protection in winter in very cold climates.

Other small Tulips that may be left to themselves to increase in beauty year after year are, *T. saxatilis*, *T. dasystemon*, *T. australis*, *T. Batalinii*, *T. linifolia*, *T. Oculus-solis*, and *T. præstans*.

Tulip species with larger flowers, that may be grown on the outskirts of the rock-garden or in borders, or the shrubbery, are the beautiful Water-Lily Tulip, *T. Kaufmanniana*, with several fine varieties, and the brilliant *T. Greigii*.



All these wild Tulips deserve to be better known in American gardens. They are full of charm and grace and when once established are no trouble at all.

For warm, sheltered nooks in the rock-garden, no flowers are more delightful than the wild Crocuses. The first relenting days of the year tempt these frail flowers forth, and how inexpressibly welcome they are to eyes seeking a sign of spring. Many of them increase rapidly if left undisturbed and create patches of soft color for several weeks of the very early spring. *Crocus Sieberi* is a gem, with lavender flowers and bright orange stigmata; *C. Imperati* is pale buff without and lilac within; *C. susianus* has a brown jacket but opens out like a spatter of gold upon the earth; and other lovely sorts are *C. Tommasinianus*, *C. biflorus*, and *C. chrysanthus*. Some fall-flowering sorts that are no less indispensable in the rock-garden are *C. zonatus* and *C. speciosus*.

Lilies are not always included as rock-garden plants, but the dwarfer varieties are finely available for such usage, and their needs are often more easily ministered to than in less-restricted regions. One of the most striking Lilies for the rock-garden is *Lilium tenuifolium*, with dazzling scarlet "Turk's Caps" carried on a slender stem. It likes a sunny situation in rather dry soil. Its beautiful variety, Golden Gleam, a fine apricot-yellow in color, is somewhat taller and more robust, but may be grown in a more open portion of the rock-garden; a situation in partial shade where the soil is slightly damp is best suited to it. *Lilium rubellum*, with pink flowers, makes a lovely picture grown among ferns in soil containing a good deal of sand and leaf-mold. Other Lilies that will thrive and blossom under the same conditions are, *L. philadelphicum*, *L. concolor*, *L. Coridion*, *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. pyrenaicum*, and *L. japonicum* (*Krameri*).

Lilies grown in the rock-garden should have their stems protected by ferns or low shrubs in the same manner as elsewhere. For this purpose use may be made of dwarf Lavender, white- or blue-flowered Hyssop, English Thyme, Sun Roses, low-growing Daphnes, Cotoneasters, Vacciniums, and Andromedas.

The dwarf Irises are among the most indispensable of rock-garden decorations. Many are as easy to grow as the common purple Flag, and in reward for a mere foothold will spread sheets of bloom such as will arrest the most indifferent eye.

In exposed, windy situations, the small *Iris pumila* thrives exceedingly as does *I. Chamæiris*, slightly taller and with several good forms. Other species and varieties for the same situation are *I. lurida*, *I. bosniaca*, *I. Reichenbachiana*, *I. lutescens*, and *I. olbiensis*. In the vicinity of New York all these Irises bloom during the last weeks of April. They are fairly indifferent to soil conditions but require to be planted with rhizomes partly exposed. The little southern *I. cristata* is a delightful subject for the lower tiers of the rock-garden, where, if the soil be good, it will ramble about, forming great colonies in a short time. *Iris lacustris* is very like it and requires the same treatment. Two other American Irises suited for the purpose are *I. prismatica* and *I. fulva*, the latter bearing striking copper-colored blossoms, and both requiring a rich, peaty corner in sunshine. *Iris graminea* is a good plant for a bold position.—LOUISE BEEBE WILDER.

A BULB

I placed it in the earth—this bulb of mine—
And from its narrow prison-house of night
It struggled forth to reach the air and light;

And as it rose and blossomed to the sight,
Its absolute perfection seemed divine!

—ISIDORE G. ASCHOR in "105 Sonnets"



BULBS FOR THE HARDY BORDERS

Here in this sequestered close
Bloom the Hyacinth and Rose;
Here beside the modest stock,
Flaunts the flaring Hollyhock;
Here without a pang, one sees
Ranks, conditions and degrees.

—AUSTIN DOBSON.

An argument occasionally brought forward against growing quantities of bulbs in the hardy borders is that, when they have blossomed and died down, distressing bare places are left at a time when the garden should be most floriferous. This difficulty is, however, easily disposed of and, indeed, turned toward charming and useful ends by the employment of a little thought and trouble.

Nearly all bulbs are tolerant of a lightly rooting ground-cover grown above them. There are many little plants to use for this purpose, and they play a double and often a triple rôle in the life of the border. For small bulbs in particular, these little creepers are a real boon, for they shield the delicate blossoms from the mud spattered by spring rains, and in winter provide a covering that keeps them from being thrown out of the ground by the frost. Some of them bloom with the bulbs and others later, providing a second crop of flowers from the same piece of ground. And, meanwhile, there are no blanks left by the departed bulbs.

Plants to grow above small bulbs are *Thymus Serpyllum lanuginosus*, *T. Serpyllum coccineus*, *Sedum glaucum*, *S. album*, *S. anglicum*, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, *L. hepaticifolia*, *Herniaria glabra*, *Veronica repens*, and *V. prostrata*. One of the very prettiest and most satisfactory plants for the purpose, particularly in the half-shaded places enjoyed by Scillas and Snowdrops, is our small, sweet white Violet, *Viola blanda*, that gives its tiny, sweet blossoms with the earliest bulbs, and thereafter maintains a fresh green carpet above their heads.

For the larger bulbs the ingenious gardener will work out many happy associations. Plants suitable to use for the purpose are Arabis, Forget-me-nots, Wall-flowers, Aubrietia, creeping Phloxes, *Linum perenne*, *Nepeta Mussinii*, *Cheiranthus Allionii*, *Stachys lanata*, Heucheras, Thrifts, *Viola cornuta*, and many Pinks.

Mauve Tulips are charming grown among the sky-blue Flax flowers; scarlet Tulips with white Flax; purple Tulips above the grey velvet leafage of *Stachys lanata*; pink ones with *Nepeta Mussinii*. Daffodils are lovely with *Viola cornuta*, Aubrietias in tones of lavender or purple, or with the creeping Phloxes, such as the white Nelsonii or the silvery G. F. Wilson. Hyacinths may be grown with Forget-me-nots or among tufts of Thrift or Arabis.

For bulbs in shady borders, nothing is prettier than small ferns or *Viola blanda*, but *Corydalis lutea* may be used, or *Dicentra eximia* and *Thalictrum minus*.

Bulbs planted in borders should be kept toward the front. If planted back among the sturdy perennials, they are apt to be forgotten during the summer and injured or dug out. Moreover, they require the heat of the sun to fully ripen them, and must not be shaded by heavy foliage.—L. B. W.

Show me a garden where lilies grow
I'll show you a house where the
Plague may not go.
—Roumanian Superstition.



CROCUSES

Crocus blows before the shrine
At vernal dawn of St. Valentine.
—OLD RHYME.

Coming when the snowdrops begin to droop and fade, the Dutch Crocuses embroider the pale spring garden with warm color. Gerarde describes the yellow Crocus as having "flowers of a most perfect shining color, seeming afar off to be a hot, glowing coal of fire." Purple Crocuses are deep and warm of hue, and the striped lilac and white ones are as crisp and dainty as a little girl's fresh frock.

Crocuses should be splashed upon the landscape with a broad brush—great irregular patches of purple ones, softening to lavender, then the striped sorts, like Mme. Mina, then pure white ones flashing into burning yellows. They grow and increase wonderfully in grassy places and nowhere show to better advantage, but the planting must be free and natural. A good way is to take a basket filled with the bulbs and walk about over the area it is desired to plant, casting the bulbs hither and yon, and dibbling them in where they fall. Much of their lovely effect is lost if they are planted "mixed." The varieties should be kept to themselves and blended, one into the other. The bulbs should be planted only about an inch beneath the soil.

Ribbons of Crocuses running through the garden borders are very pretty. They should be kept close to the edge and will be safe from disturbance if *Sedum album* is planted above their heads. This close-creeping little succulent serves to keep the corms from being thrown out of the ground by the frost in winter, protects them from splashing mud in spring, and in summer spreads a pretty, flowery garment above their resting-place.



FOUR PRETTY LITTLE CROCUSES

How true it is that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. Do half the gardens of the States know these exquisite little Crocuses, Sieberi, Tommasinianus, Imperati, and Susianus? Why is the question asked? Because they come into flower so very early in the year and because they are so pretty and dainty looking. Those who know only the fat, large, Dutch varieties have no conception of the fascination of these alluring little people.

Imperati is the first of the four to open. In England we often have it in full bloom in warm, sunny, sheltered corners and nooks in January. It varies when raised from seed, but the color is some shade of mauve or pale purple with the exterior of the three outside segments a rich fawn.

The next to come into bloom is Tommasinianus. It follows close on the heels of Imperati. The flower is not so large and has a more delicate look, while in color it varies from a pale mauve to quite a rich purple. This variation is one of its great attractions.

Sieberi, small, deep heliotrope, with several shades which pass insensibly one into the other in every bloom, follows next, and has as a companion the deep rich yellow Susianus, which is even more attractive in the bud stage, with its dark, rich brown flames on the exterior of the segments, than when it is fully open.

Both Sieberi and Susianus can stand a good deal of rough weather. They do not grow above 2 to 2½ inches high and their individual blooms are small. Once planted they will take care of themselves for many years.—REV. JOSEPH JACOB.

Here on the grassy banks, in gala dress,
In tinted robes of fragrant breathing spring,
In yellow, gold and purple blossoming,
They woo the nipping air in loveliness.

—ISIDORE G. ASCHER in "105 Sonnets."





THE YELLOW CROCUS

"This is one of the many plants which are spoilt by too much meddling. If the gardener too frequently separates the offsets, the individual blooms may possibly be finer, but the lover of flowers will miss the most striking charms of the humbler and more neglected plant. The reason is this: the bloom when first opening is of a deeper orange than afterwards, and this depth of hue is seemingly increased when the blossoms are small from crowded growth."—FORBES WATSON in "Flowers and Gardens," 1872.

SPRING-FLOWERING VARIETIES

- | | |
|--|--|
| BIFLORUS (Scotch Crocus). White with lilac stripe. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. | PURPUREA GRANDIFLORA . Very large; purple-blue. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. |
| CAROLINE CHISHOLM . Spotless white. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000. | SIEBERI . A gem; lavender flowers with bright orange stigmata. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000. |
| DOROTHY . Beautiful mauve. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000. | SIR WALTER SCOTT . White with pale lilac stripes. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000. |
| GRAND YELLOW . Golden yellow for outdoor planting. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. | SUSIANUS . Most attractive, deep, rich yellow with dark rich brown flames on exterior of segments. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000. |
| IMPERATI . Fine shade of mauve; exterior of the three outside segments a rich fawn. \$1 for 10, \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000. | TILLY KOENEN . Very fine pure white; bright orange anthers; of splendid substance. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000. |
| JULIA CULP . Large purple-blue; late. Beautiful. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000. | TOMMASINIANUS . Flower varies from a pale mauve to a rich purple. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000. |
| KATHLEEN PARLOW . Pure white; large flower; fine substance. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000. | |
| MME. MINA . Very fine violet, striped. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000. | |

AUTUMN-FLOWERING VARIETIES

- SPECIOSUS**. Lovely blue-lilac—the Tyrian blue; petals veined like butterflies' wings with fine pencilings of deeper color and its brilliant bunch of central saffron wide open to the sun. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.
- ZONATUS**. Large pale rosy lilac, tinted orange. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

These are most truly to be reckoned Vernal plants, for that they rise not out of the ground until the spring bee come in, and are gone likewise before it be past, remaining under ground all the rest of the year.—PARKINSON.

God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each one spot should prove
Beloved over all;
That as He watched creation's birth,
So we, in God-like mood,
May of our love create our earth
And see that it is good.

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

"I do assure the young Gardeners, if they follow the path that is here chalked down, they will speedily get into the High Road that leads to a Garden, which in all Seasons of the Year will present 'em with such Objects as feast the Eyes and refresh the Mind; and which will prove an agreeable Seat of Happiness, where they may enjoy the highest of Pleasures in an inoffensive Way."—VAN OOSTEN in "The Leyden Gardener," 1711.





FREESIAS

The home of the Freesia is South Africa. From there came *Freesia refracta* in the early years of last century, and from there, between eighty and ninety years afterward, came *F. Armstrongii*, a rosy pink, which is the source from whence have come the new colored race of roses, pinks, mauves, purples, and coppery reds. If to these we add *F. aurea*, a small rich yellow which was sent to Messrs. Wallace & Company, of Colchester, England, in 1901, and *F. Leichtlinii*, a beautiful pale yellow with a conspicuous orange blotch, which was found by Max Leichtlin, of Baden, in the botanical garden at Genoa, we have the four original varieties from whence have sprung all the American and European hybrids which are going to take flower-lovers by storm.

When we are showing our floral treasures to our friends, it adds greatly to their pleasure if we can manage to be interesting and if we have some little anecdote or some bit of history to tell them. The old nursery rhyme,

“Elizabeth, Elspeth, Betsy, and Bess—
They all went together to seek a bird's nest.
They found a bird's nest with five eggs in;
They all took one and left four in”

hits off the change of name, which was the lot of our flower in the early years of its history. It was *Gladiolus refractus* in Redoute's “Les Liliacées.” Then in the *Botanical Register* of London it was *Tritonia refracta* (1816). Then it became, in the *Botanical Cabinet* (1830), *Freesia odorata*, until finally the nail was driven home by F. W. Klatt in “Linnæa” in 1865–66 and Freesia it still is. The rhyme may also be applied to the varieties which have been mentioned, *F. refracta*, *F. aurea*, *F. Leichtlinii*, and *F. Armstrongii*.

J. G. Baker, of Kew, who has made the family to which the Freesia belongs in a special sense his own, considers that all the four are but one. In other words, *F. refracta* is Elizabeth and *F. aurea*, *F. Leichtlinii*, and *F. Armstrongii* are “Elspeth, Betsy, and Bess.” So much for the past. What the future has in store is in the lap of the gods.

Both in America and in England, Holland, and Italy, the genus has been seriously taken in hand, and, in my humble opinion, the end is by no means as yet in sight. What have the Van Fleets and Fishers of America, and the Van Tubergens, Raggionieris, Chapmans, Dalrymples and Jacobs of Europe got up their sleeves? And what may they have in two or three years' time? We may confidently expect developments, not only in color, but in the shape, style, and size of bloom, and in their height and habit of the plant as a whole.

Rocks ahead! Although the culture of Freesias is simple and easy, there are rocks ahead which it is to be hoped we will be able to avoid, or, at any rate, to minimize with longer and more varied experience.

The individual blooms in the mauve, blue, and reddish shades have a habit of becoming striped, or, if we may use a tulip term, of becoming “broken.” The two flowers have this peculiarity in common, and, as yet, we are just as much at sea as to its cause in the one as in the other.

The other rock is the irritating way the corms have of going on a strike for a whole season. You may plant a nice plump one which looks the picture of health and from which you expect great things, but for a whole twelve months it gives no sign of life, then after that it will start away as if nothing had happened.

As a setoff, mention must be made of the ease with which new varieties may be raised from seed. But few varieties are sterile, and, as they are easily crossed





with one another, this should be done in the hope of raising some variety which is in some way or another an improvement on those already existing. If the seed is sown in 7-inch pots in early August, each seed being an inch from any neighbor, a proportion of the resultant seedlings may be expected to bloom in March or April following, while in every case there will be good corms for potting for another year's display.—REV. JOSEPH JACOB.

COLORED FREESIAS

A great advance has been made at the San Gabriel, Calif., establishment owned and operated by Rudolph Fischer,* the originator of "Purity," toward widening the range of color in these most desirable flowers for decorative purposes. The same object is still being pursued, and, with it, the enlargement of the blooms. Already there are some most interesting seedlings of distinct color and of much larger size and better constitution. Some of these seedlings, which in course of time will be accessible to the public, surpass anything heretofore seen, in color as well as in size of blooms. One of these has large, open flowers, a lovely shade of mauve with a small yellow blotch, which disappears in two or three days, leaving a beautiful self-mauve. This variety is a decided acquisition, of splendid constitution, with strong, branching stems, which carry the blooms very well.

There is a pale yellow variety, with very large, bold blooms on strong stems, a nice bit of color and of beautiful form. Then, there is another large yellow, with a suffusion of pale yellow and deep orange, having large trusses on strong stems; an extremely effective color.

One that will undoubtedly rank as the best is a very pleasing shade of pink, paling to the throat. It has large blooms which are borne gracefully. As exclusive

*The great Freesia wizard.



distributors of Mr. Fischer's productions in colored Freessias, we hope to introduce a very limited quantity of this fine pink variety this season.

The creations of Mr. Fischer, put on the market by us for the first time last season, and which have been extremely well received, are again offered as follows:

KATHERINE WATKINS. The flower of this variety is not so large, but it is the Freesia *par excellence* for color—beautiful salmon-buff; from four to six buds open at one time. It grows nearly 2 feet tall, with narrow, stiff foliage on wiry stems. A great keeper; highly fragrant. Truly a wonderful flower. \$20 per 100.

MRS. CHARLES HAMILTON. Of beautiful appearance and a most pleasing shade of soft, pinkish lavender, which reaches well down the throat; very large flowers, seven to eight carried on long, stiff stems, holding flowers erect; fragrant. \$20 per 100.

MRS. CHARLES PIKE. Remarkably fine, large, wide-open white flower, with a 1½-inch band of reddish lavender running around the edge. A strong grower with stems 18 to 20 inches long, standing up well; has from eight to ten buds; very fragrant. Foliage luxuriant, coming well up the stem. A splendid keeper. \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

FREESIA IN SEPARATE SHADES of lavender, mauve, orange, pink, purple, salmon, and yellow. \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1,000.

PURITY. We handle Mr. Fischer's own stock which, as the originator, he has, of course, kept in the highest perfection. Purity is not a single variety and must therefore be most carefully grown by the producer of bulbs, to insure delivery of the finest selection to his clients. We offer these in three sizes, as follows:

	100	1,000
No. 1	\$5 50	\$50 00
No. 2	4 50	40 00
No. 3	3 50	30 00

Although the very large bulbs offered as No. 1 are apt to produce several flower-spikes, and make a good impression upon reaching you, we much prefer to grow the somewhat smaller bulbs offered under No. 2, as these seem to produce the finest flower-spikes.

Our Freessias are shipped in their original cloth bags, in quantities of 100 and 250 bulbs, packed in California in the Fischer establishment. For this reason we would ask that you kindly order multiples of 100 or 250, if at all possible, to save rehandling.

Mr. Fischer has promised us that he will put in each bag of 250 bulbs, 10 bulbs of his fine colored seedlings gratis, in order to make his beautiful creations better known.



DAFFODILS

The writer of this article has been asked so often if there is any difference between a Daffodil and a Narcissus; or, put somewhat differently, "What is a Daffodil?" and, "What is a Narcissus?" that he thinks it may be well to try and explain the meanings of the two words.

Fundamentally, they both mean the same thing. Daffodil is the English name for a large family of plants, which, in botanical classification, are placed in the natural order of Amaryllidaceæ, and Narcissus is the Latin name. In other words, a Daffodil and a Narcissus are the same thing. Custom, however, has decreed that in popular usage they do not mean the same thing, and it is in consequence of this that the difficulty and confusion has arisen.

A similar case is that of the delphinium and the larkspur. The former is the Latin and the latter the English name for the same family, but it is now usual to speak of delphiniums when we mean the tall and stately perennial varieties, and restrict larkspur to the annual border plants.

In a similar way, the word Narcissus is generally confined to that beautiful, pure white-petaled division, of which the old-as-the-hills Sweet Nancy, or Poet's Narcissus, is a type, and to those bunch-flowered varieties of which, perhaps, Soleil d'Or or the early-flowering "Paper-White" are well-known examples. All other members of the family are in popular language Daffodils.

The grand, large, yellow trumpet Emperor is a Daffodil; so is Barrii conspicuus; so is pale-flowered Mrs. Langtry; so is the quaint petticoat-shaped Corbularia, or "hoop-petticoat Daffodil;" and so is the long-lost cyclamen-shaped Cyclamineus.

This, however, has not always been so. If we turn the pages of the famous "Paradisus," which was written by John Parkinson in 1629, a man who seemingly made a specialty of the family and collected and cultivated in his own garden in





London all the different varieties he could get together, we will find that he took as his typical Daffodil one of those with a cup or chalice, like *Barrii conspicuus*, but that when "the middle cup is altogether as long and sometime a little longer than the outer leaves that doe encompass it, so that it seemeth rather like a trunk or long nose" he calls the flower a "*Pseudo narcissos*" or a bastard Daffodil. These are the varieties which we now think of as being Daffodils—the real Simon pure sorts.

As we turn over the eight pages of illustrations of different kinds or types of Daffodils, we find nearly all the shapes with which we are familiar at the present time. This fact sometimes makes one wonder if the modern developments of the last thirty years have been quite the novelties that we first supposed them to be. Because, not only in Parkinson's "*Paradisus*," or "*Garden of Pleasant Flowers*," are such to be found, but in several of the other famous picture-books of flowers published almost at the same time; for example, in Pierre Vallet's "*Lejardin du Roy très chrétien Loys XIII*" (1623) and in Basilius Besler's "*Hortus Eystettensis*" (1613). From those early times until Dean Herbert, of Manchester, began his experiments in hybridization, about the years 1830 to 1837, nothing seems to have been done to get new and varied sorts, except with one great section of the family, viz., that which we now speak of as the Bunch-flowered or *Polyanthus Narcissus*. These for a long time were all the rage, and until Peter Barr, of London, in the early eighties of the last century, began his great work of popularizing the other sections of the family, they practically had no rivals in public esteem.

However, the seed sown by the Dean was not all cast upon the desert air. A little took root; and so we find William Backhouse, of Leeds (the father of Henry Backhouse, who is now president of the Midland Daffodil Society, of Birmingham, England), and Edward Leeds, of Manchester, taking up the work of hybridizing between 1860 and 1875, to be in turn succeeded by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, the bellwether of a numerous tribe of raisers in Great Britain, Holland, Australia, and New Zealand.



Writing without accurate local knowledge, I can only guess, but I have a shrewd suspicion that the "yellow fever," as we call it, has already infected the States. One hopes it is so. The raising of new varieties from seed is so intensely interesting when taken up as a hobby, and so profitable when it is followed as a business proposition, that if only an exhibition of a really up-to-date collection of the choicest modern varieties could be set up in New York, it would not be long before American flower-lovers became Daffodil enthusiasts.

Revenons à nos moutons. We began this little history with something about the difficulties of nomenclature. As the Daffodil has got on in the world, these difficulties have not become less, but greater. However, Daffodil culture presents no great difficulties, and what there are only serve as a relish to our enterprise. It would be very dull work if there were no problems to master. And, to cut a long story short, the Royal Horticultural Society of England has done its best to straighten out the naming, and has issued a garden and show classification, which helps those unfamiliar with any particular variety to get a general idea what it is like when it is referred to any particular group.

The following is the classification:

DIVISION I. Trumpet Daffodils.

Trumpet or crown as long or longer than the perianth segments.

- (a) All yellow.
- (b) All white, or almost white.
- (c) Bicolors.

DIVISION II. Incomparabilis.

Cup or crown not less than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

- (a) All yellow, with or without red in the cup.
- (b) Bicolors.

DIVISION III. Barrii.

Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

- (a) All yellow, with or without red in cup.
- (b) Bicolors.

DIVISION IV. Leedsii.

Perianth white; cup or crown white, cream, or citron; embraces all sizes as found in the Incomparabilis and Barrii classes.

(a) Incomparabilis sizes.

(b) Barrii sizes.

N.B. It will be noted that the Leedsii Division depends solely on color.

DIVISION V. Triandrus hybrids.

All varieties obviously containing *N. triandrus* blood. Queen of Spain is an example.

DIVISION VI. Cyclamineus hybrids.

DIVISION VII. Jonquilla hybrids.

DIVISION VIII. Tazetta and Tazetta hybrids.

This includes the new Poetaz varieties and the old Polyanthus Narcissus varieties.

DIVISION IX. Poeticus varieties.

A rich pure white perianth is the essential character.

DIVISION X. Double varieties.

DIVISION XI. Various.

Narcissus Bulbocodium, *N. gracilis*, *N. triandrus*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. viridiflorus*, etc., are all included.

SPECIES SECTION

In writing the above I have not kept to the actual wording of the Royal Horticultural Society's classification in the less-important details, as I have tried to make it more simple and useful to the "man in the street." To further these ends, I now give a list of some of the best-known flowers in the most important divisions and subdivisions:

DIVISION I. (a) Emperor.

(b) Empress.

(c) Mme. de Graaff.

DIVISION II. (a) Sir Watkin.

(b) Stella superba.

DIVISION III. (a) Barrii conspicuus.

(b) Seagull.

DIVISION IV. (a) White Queen.

(b) Mrs. Langtry.

DIVISION VIII. Soleil d'Or and Elvira.

DIVISION IX. Ornatus.

DIVISION X. Telamonius plenus, or Double Van Sion.

When daffodils begin to peer,
With heigh! the doxy o'r the dale
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year.

—SHAKESPERE.





"BURBIDGEI" AND "ENGLEHEARTII"

Previous to the issue, by the Royal Horticultural Society of England, of the classification of Daffodils in 1909, two of the sections into which the family was usually divided for show purposes were called by the above names. A "Burbidgei" was a flower with a very small cup; a size larger made a Barrii, and, a size larger still, an Incomparabilis.

The division is now included in the Barrii section. F. W. Burbidge, for whom it was named, was the Curator of Trinity College Gardens, Dublin; the author, in conjunction with J. G. Baker, of a standard work, "The Narcissus"; and an excellent judge whose services were in great request at all shows.

An "Engleheartii" was a flower with a large, flat center, more like an eye than a cup. It was named after the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, who may safely be said to be the greatest raiser of new Daffodils that the world has ever seen. As with Wren, "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice." White Lady, White Queen, Seagull, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Great Warley, Horace, Cassandra, Virgil, and Will Scarlett are some of the magnificent varieties which he has produced.

NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS

This striking little plant may be called the "lost sheep" of the Daffodil family. It was known in the early part of the seventeenth century, and we find it figured in "Le jardin du roi très chrétien Loys XIII" (1623), where it is called "*Narcissus hispanicus minor amplo calice foliis reflexis*;" and also in the *Theatrum Floræ* (1633). Then it was lost, and Dean Herbert (1837) alludes to it as "an absurdity which will never be found to exist." He counted his chickens before they were hatched, for in the year 1887 it was rediscovered growing wild in Portugal. It revels in damp and shade.

ANGEL'S TEARS

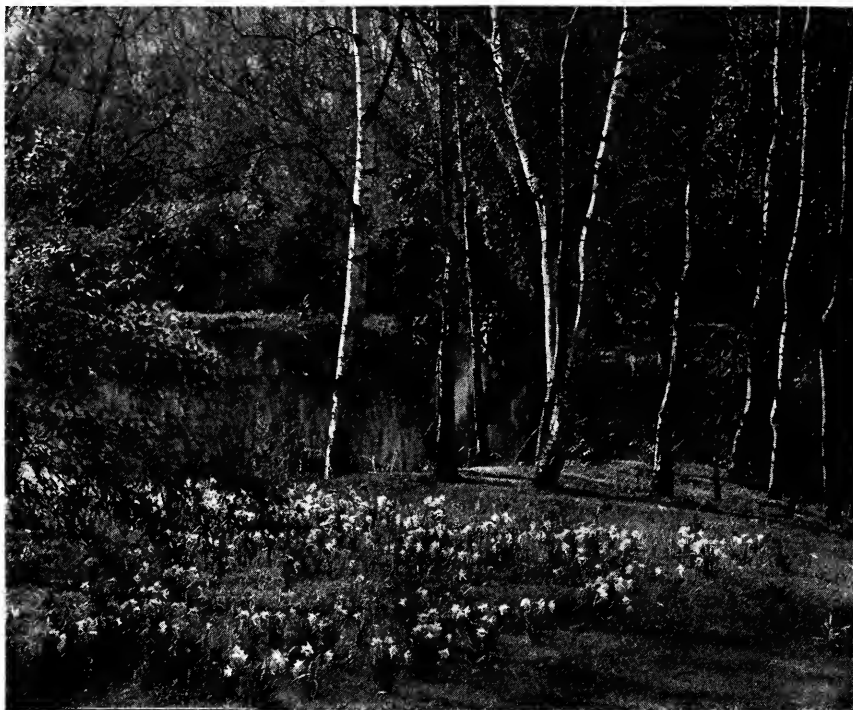
This is a popular English name for *N. triandrus*. The pretty, delicate, drooping flowers would make anyone think that the name was a sentimental one, and that it was derived from the tears of the weeping angels of Scripture, the little white drooping flowers look so delicate. Not so, however; it had a much more matter-of-fact origin.

When Peter Barr, the Daffodil king, was collecting bulbs in Spain, on one occasion he left behind, by accident, a considerable quantity of *N. triandrus* bulbs. One of the men who accompanied him was called "Angel." When he was told to go back and fetch them, he was so overcome he began to cry like a child, hence the name "Angel's Tears."

PETER BARR

Peter Barr has well been called the "Daffodil King." He was the man who may be said to have made the Daffodil. Just as the name of Eckford will always be associated with the sweet pea and that of Voorhelm with the hyacinth, and Hole with the rose, so Barr will always be joined to the Daffodil. He saw visions and dreamed dreams of gardens full of all manner of lovely Daffodils, and, accordingly, he got hold of the collections of Backhouse of Darlington and Leeds of Manchester. Although it was a case at first of plowing a lonely furrow, he catalogued his new acquisitions and so successfully did he "stump it and thump it and blow the daffodil trumpet," that when he died in 1909 he had the satisfaction of seeing the flower firmly established as a garden favorite.





DON'T BE AFRAID OF DAFFODILS

There are very many beautiful varieties of Daffodils for garden decoration—Daffodils that everyone with a garden can't help wanting—varieties like Lady Margaret Boscawen, White Lady, Virgil, Horace, Duke of Bedford, Argent, Cassandra, Blackwell, Whitewell, Bernardino, Great Warley, King Alfred, Norah Pearson, Olympia, Cleopatra, St. Olaf, Florence Pearson, Torch, and Van Waveren's Giant. Don't be afraid to go for them if you want them.

Jean Ingelow, it was too bad of you to frighten people. It really was. Persephone was a silly young thing without much ballast. At any rate, she was not an American, I am sure. The Daffodil leads level-headed people to fairer scenes.

She stepped upon Sicilian grass,
Demeter's daughter fresh and fair,
A child of light, a radiant lass,
And gamesome as the morning air.
The daffodils were fair to see,
They nodded lightly on the lea,
Persephone—Persephone!

Lo! one she marked of rarer growth
Than orchis or anemone;
For it the maiden left them both
And parted from her company.
Drawn nigh she deemed it fairer still,
And stooped to gather by the rill
The daffodil, the daffodil.

“O light, light, light!” she cries, “farewell,
The coal-black horses wait for me.
O shade of shades where I must dwell,
Demeter, mother, far from thee!
Ah, fated doom that I fulfil!
Ah, fateful flower beside the rill!
The daffodil, the daffodil!”

—“Persephone” by JEAN INGELow.

—REV. JOSEPH JACOB.





DAFFODIL NOTES

On meadow green, by leafy hedge
In woodland shade, and rushy sedge,
By little lowly rills;
While yet the north wind blows his blast,
Before the storm and sleet are past,
Laugh out the Daffodils.

The best general soil for *Narcissi* is light and rich, with good drainage. Where the soil is heavy, the addition of wood-ashes, leaf-soil, and grit will improve it. The *Poeticus* and *Burbidgei* varieties, most of the *Star Narcissi*, and such strong growers as *Emperor* and the larger *Bicolors* enjoy a somewhat heavier diet—"fairly strong moist loam." The white *Trumpet Daffodils* and the smaller kinds require a turfy loam without humus.

In general, *Narcissi* enjoy a fair amount of sunshine, but like to be shaded for part of the day. The white varieties especially enjoy shade.

Narcissi particularly enjoy growing in grass. Many fine varieties that do not succeed in the garden borders will live happily and healthily in the grass. When set out in meadows the arrangement should not be stiff, but as free and natural as if Nature had done the planting.

Plant the bulbs as early as you can procure them. To this end order them early. Set them three or four inches apart. There should be an average covering of from two to three inches of soil over every bulb. If the soil is very heavy, a little less will do, but if very dry and light, a greater depth is advisable. Choice varieties should be given the consideration of a cushion and covering of silver sand.

Clumps of *Daffodils* should be lifted every two or three years and the soil dug over and enriched by the addition of a little bone-meal or well-rotted sods. Planted in grassland, the bulbs increase more slowly and will not require lifting and replanting so often. The time to lift the bulbs is just after the foliage has begun to fade.

In gathering *Daffodils* for the house, they should be cut just as the perianth begins to unwrap. All their freshness and purity is thus preserved.—L. B. W.

PLEASE note that each individual order for Holland Bulbs is packed in Europe and is not opened after its arrival in America until it reaches the customer. Therefore, all orders for Holland Bulbs should be in our hands not later than June 30.





DAFFODIL TRAILS

Daffy-down-dilly came up in the cold
Through the brown mould
Although the March breezes blew keen on her face,
Although the white snow lay in many a place. —ANNA WARNER.

Perhaps no manifestation of the spring gives us quite the delicious thrill that does the discovery of the first lifted spears of the Daffodils in some sheltered corner of the garden. Often they are the first signs that the hold of winter is broken, these slim green blades, standing amidst ice and snow and brawling winds, mutely proclaiming the ever-wonderful truth,

“Though not a whisper of her voice he hear,
The buried bulb does know
The signals of the year,
And hails far summer with his lifted spear.”

From the time when the first little points are visible, their trail across the spring days is one of radiance and delight. Soon are the first blossoms—small, shining, crisp, in the rock-garden, or in sheltered nooks in the garden at large—*N. minimus*, *N. minor*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. Bulbocodium*, and the rest of the small treasures that come so early. Very early, too, appears the Tenby Daffodil, *N. obvallaris*, and also the bright yellow Golden Spur. These two flower with the shad bush (*Amelanchier canadensis*) and lovely indeed are they beneath the branches of this mist-flowered tree. And then comes the gleaming crowd—long trumpets, short trumpets, chalice cups, star-flowered, double, and single—

“A host of golden Daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.”

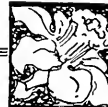
It is thus that Daffodils should ever be seen, a fluttering, dancing crowd; a few here, a few there, and we get no notion of the full quality of their beauty. The borders should be alight with them, and, woven among them for contrast, little breadths of purple aubrietia, snowy arabis, creeping phloxes, forget-me-nots, pansies and violas, and the lovely unfolding green of columbines and corydalis and thalictrum. Cherry trees are in full regalia at this season, and every tree in the orchard should have its accompanying crowd of Daffodils, and the fine Japanese cherries in the garden as well.

For the garden the finer varieties may be used in groups of one kind, a dozen or more of a variety, separated from the next group by some low-growing plant. The soil should not be heavy and stiff, but light, rich, and loamy, and if a little bone-meal be mixed in the earth below the bulb, the response will be noticeable.

Naturalizing Daffodils in the open is a rare pleasure. They “bring sunshine into shady places” most delightfully. A lightly wooded bank covered with these golden flowers and the young fronds of ferns is a charming sight, as is a grove of white birches carpeted with them. A fairly good rule to follow is, the paler the Daffodil the more shade it enjoys. All the pale Star Daffodils, the Leedsii and Incomparabilis groups, naturalize well in partially shaded places, as do the so-called “white” varieties of the Trumpets.

For waterside planting the various Poeticus varieties are lovely and in such a position increase in beauty and numbers year after year. The old Pheasant’s Eye is, perhaps, the best for this purpose and is inexpensive enough to allow of being put in by the thousand.





NARCISSI

In our list we use the classification adopted by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

DIVISION I. TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Trumpet or crown as long as or longer than the perianth segments.

CLASS A. ALL YELLOW

CLEOPATRA. Magnificent, large, very broad, imbricated perianth; long, bold, deep yellow trumpet. \$12 for 10.

EMPEROR. Rich, full, yellow trumpet; deep primrose perianth. Splendid for forcing or outside planting. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

GLORY OF LEIDEN. One of the largest and most perfect golden yellow trumpets; soft yellow perianth. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

GOLDEN SPUR. Deep golden yellow; splendid for forcing. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

KING ALFRED. Remarkably handsome Daffodil; unrivaled in size and beauty. Large, bold, golden yellow flower with deeply frilled mouth; elegantly recurved. Of lasting quality. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, \$2 for 10, \$19 per 100; Special Stock for Exhibition, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

LORD ROBERTS. Grand Trumpet Daffodil; noble trumpet of golden yellow, with broad massive perianth. \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

MINIMUS. The smallest Trumpet Narcissus; golden yellow. Fine for rock-garden. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

MINOR. Dwarf; early-flowering; yellow. Also splendid for rockeries. \$1.75 for 10, \$16 per 100.

OBVALLARIS (The Tenby Daffodil). Deep yellow trumpet and perianth; splendid for the garden. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

OLYMPIA. Bold, large yellow trumpet; pale-yellow perianth. An enormous flower; splendid for pots. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$3.50 for 10, \$28 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, \$2.30 for 10, \$20 per 100; Special Stock for Exhibition, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

VAN WAVEREN'S GIANT. The largest of all Trumpet Daffodils; flowers of huge dimension; bright yellow trumpet with primrose perianth of campanulate form. Very tall and vigorous grower. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, \$2 for 10, \$19 per 100.

Special Stock for Exhibition, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

CLASS B. ALL WHITE OR ALMOST WHITE

ALICE KNIGHTS. Elegantly formed Daffodil; creamy white trumpet, with white perianth; very early. \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

LOVELINESS. Very large flower of remarkable beauty; bold, stiff, snow-white perianth; broad, smooth, and very elegant white trumpet, expanding at the mouth. \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

MADAME DE GRAAFF. One of the largest and finest in this class; perianth pure white; trumpet very pale primrose, passing into pure white; a refined, delicate flower. \$1 for 10, \$8.50 per 100, \$82 per 1,000.

MRS. ERNEST KRELAGE. Fine distinctive flower, with well-shaped petals; the finest and best pure white Trumpet Daffodil. Stands 18 inches high. \$24 each.

MOSCHATUS OF HAWORTH. Small white trumpet. Splendid for rockeries. \$1.75 for 10, \$16 per 100.

MRS. H. D. BETTERIDGE. Very refined and beautiful pure white flower; well-formed perianth, broad and imbricated; trumpet of beautiful form with elegantly flanged and fluted brim. \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

MRS. ROBERT SYDENHAM. A most refined and elegant variety; perianth and trumpet pure white, beautifully recurved at the mouth. One of the best white Trumpet Daffodils. \$2 each.

W. P. MILNER. Splendid free-flowering variety; creamy white perianth and trumpet; exquisite for the rock-garden. Very distinct; very pretty in pots. 65 cts. for 10, \$5.60 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.





CLASS C. BICOLOR

DUKE OF BEDFORD. Magnificent flower, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; perianth pure white, broad and of great size; trumpet clear, soft yellow. Very early. \$3.50 for 10, \$32 per 100.

EMPRESS. Rich yellow trumpet with sulphur-white perianth. Splendid for the garden and one of the best for naturalizing. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

GLORY OF NOORDWIJK. Gigantic flower; large yellow trumpet with a long creamy white perianth. Very beautiful and a great "Show" Daffodil. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, \$1.30 for 10, \$11 per 100. Special Stock for Exhibition, only limited quantity available, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

MADAME PLEMP. Very large golden yellow trumpet, well formed and of great substance; pure white, solid perianth. The best for the garden and for naturalizing. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

SPRING GLORY. Long chrome-yellow trumpet with reflexed brim; clear white perianth. Very large flower of beautiful form. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$2.50 for 10, \$23 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, \$1.70 for 10, \$15 per 100; Special Stock for Exhibition, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

VICTORIA. Bold, erect flower; rich yellow trumpet with creamy white perianth; excellent for forcing. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

WEARDALE PERFECTION. Exceedingly handsome Daffodil for forcing; sulphur trumpet and white perianth. The flowers last a long time and possess a charm seldom met with in other varieties. To secure the choicest flowers with long stems the bulbs should be forced slowly and with only moderate heat. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

Many idle and ignorant Gardeners . . . do call some of these Daffodils Narcisses, when, as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing; and therefore alone, without any other Epithite cannot properly distinguish several things.—JOHN PARKINSON.





DIVISION II. INCOMPARABILIS

LARGE CHALICE-CUPPED DAFFODILS

Cup measuring from one-third to nearly the length of the perianth segments.

- BEAUTY.** Bold, strong flower; sulphur-yellow perianth with large yellow cup margined orange-scarlet; splendid grower. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.
- BEDOUI.** This grand exhibition variety measures more than 4 inches across, has a large white perianth, broad and spreading, and a large and expanded cup of glowing fiery orange-scarlet, elegantly fluted and crinkled at the brim. \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.
- BERNARDINO.** Grand flower with very large, creamy perianth and widely expanded cup heavily stained deep orange. 90 cts. each, \$8.50 for 10.
- GREAT WARLEY.** The largest of this class; remarkably striking flower; broad, massive white perianth; clear yellow crown measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Very beautiful. 80 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.
- HOMESPUN.** Perfectly shaped flower of a soft primrose-yellow; exceedingly beautiful. \$3.50 for 10, \$34 per 100.
- LUCIFER.** Large, handsome white perianth; cup intense glowing orange-red; splendid for the garden. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.
- SIR WATKIN.** Bold, handsome flower; sulphur perianth; yellow cup, tinged bright orange. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.
- WHITEWELL.** Extra-fine, large flower; perianth creamy white; large, deep yellow cup, much expanded. \$6.50 for 10, \$62 per 100.
- WILL SCARLETT.** One of the most striking Daffodils; fiery, orange-red cup, very broad and wide open; creamy white perianth. \$2.60 for 10, \$25 per 100.

DIVISION III. BARRII

SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS

Cup or crown measuring less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

- ALBATROSS.** Large, handsome flower; perianth white; cup pale citron-yellow, prettily frilled and conspicuously edged orange-red; very beautiful. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.
- COSSACK.** Remarkably beautiful and striking flower; broad, white perianth slightly reflexing; spreading cup of intense dark orange-red. \$6 for 10, \$58 per 100.





CONSPICUUS. Very free-flowering and a wonderfully strong grower; large, soft yellow perianth; short cup, edged orange-scarlet. Splendid for naturalizing. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 45 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$37 per 1,000; 10,000 bulbs, specially selected for naturalizing, \$350.

FIREBRAND. Very brilliant flower; creamy white perianth shaded lemon at base; cup intense fiery red. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

LADY GODIVA. Very lovely; elegant form; white perianth; broad, bright orange-scarlet cup, edged yellow. Plant with *Barrii* conspicuus. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$85 per 1,000.

MASTERPIECE. Perfectly formed flower; creamy white perianth; flat, spreading orange crown. Very beautiful. \$7.50 for 10, \$74 per 100.

RED BEACON. A most lovely flower which immediately attracts one by its brilliantly colored cup; the perianth is ivory-white, broad and of great substance, slightly shaded sulphur at the base; the cup is prettily fluted and of the most intense fiery orange-red. We should like to have this wonderfully striking flower better known and therefore will make the price very reasonable. \$6.50 for 10, \$64 per 100.

SEAGULL. Very beautiful flower; large, spreading pure white perianth; cup canary-yellow, with apricot edge. 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

DIVISION IV. LEEDSII

EUCCHARIS-FLOWERED DAFFODILS

Large Chalice-cupped and Short-cupped Daffodils, which have white perianth segments and cup or crown of white, cream, buff-orange, apricot, or pale citron.

ARIADNE. A flower of refined beauty; perianth white; cup ivory-white, very large, saucer-shaped, wide and spreading, prettily frilled at margin. A striking flower, lasting long in bloom. \$1.40 for 10, \$12 per 100.

CANARY EYE. Creamy white perianth; white cup with green eye. Very lovely. \$4.50 for 10.

CZARINA. The largest and handsomest of the Giant Leedsii. A grand flower of immense size, measuring 5 inches across; broad, white perianth, elegantly twisted, and very large, delicate citron crown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with bold, open mouth. Tall, robust grower. An exquisite decorative variety, splendid in pots and for the garden. We should like this fine Daffodil to become more generally known and shall therefore make the price very special—\$1.50 each.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER. Very fine, large, pure white perianth; long, soft canary-yellow cup, tinged orange. 90 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

EVANGELINE. Very large, beautiful flower; pure white perianth; lemon-yellow cup. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

KATHERINE SPURRELL. Large, well-shaped flower; very broad, sulphur-white perianth; canary-yellow cup. Excellent for the garden. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

MERMAID. Very large and exceedingly beautiful variety; very tall; white perianth, large and well imbricated; crown very large and bold, elegantly flanged at the mouth, opening cream and passing off almost white. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

LORD KITCHENER. Flower of great size with very broad, flat, pure white perianth of firm substance; crown very large, of a delicate pale primrose, well open at the mouth and elegantly crimped at the brim. To have this beauty better known, we shall make the price 90 cts. each, \$8.50 for 10, \$84 per 100.

MINNIE HUME. Fine variety for massing or naturalizing. Large white perianth; pale yellow cup, passing into white. 45 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$34 per 1,000.

MRS. LANGTRY. Remarkable, free-flowering variety; broad crimson perianth, with large white cup, edged bright yellow. Excellent for mass planting. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 60 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 45 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$34 per 1,000.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH. Extremely lovely, large flower; very broad white perianth, with lemon cup, prettily fluted; very pure color. We wish you would all try this so lovely variety; to make it better known we shall make the price \$4.50 for 10, \$44 per 100.

SIRDAR. A grand flower with broad, imbricated, silvery white perianth and large bold, straight crown of a delicate cream color, deeply fluted and elegantly frilled at the mouth. Very tall grower. A wonderful exhibition variety, also still scarce, which we should like to become better known and shall therefore offer at the very special price of \$6.50 for 10, \$64 per 100.





ST. OLAF. Of remarkable beauty, measuring 4 inches across; pure white perianth, well imbricated, and wide, flattened crown, very prettily fluted, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across. Color cream, delicately margined sulphur and with sulphur-shaded center. This is again a splendid exhibition variety that should be included in every fine collection; we shall therefore offer it at the very special price of \$1.25 each, \$12 for 10.

WHITE LADY. Exquisite flower. Broad, white perianth of perfect form; dainty cup prettily crinkled and of a beautiful pale canary shade; chaste. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$85 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$48 per 1,000.

WHITE QUEEN. A most refined flower; splendid, sturdy grower; broad, glistening white perianth; soft lemon crown. \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

DIVISION V. TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS

THE CYCLAMEN-FLOWERED DAFFODILS

QUEEN OF SPAIN. Elegantly formed, distinct flower; delicate yellow trumpet and perianth; splendid for rock-garden work and very pretty for pots. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

TRIANDRUS ALBUS (The Angel's Tears Daffodil). Dainty little species, quite hardy, easily grown in rockeries and in pots; reflexing perianth, creamy white; drooping flowers. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$87 per 1,000.

DIVISION VI. CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS

CYCLAMINEUS MAJOR. Small yellow trumpet; reflexed perianth. Very fine dwarf species for the rock-garden. \$2.50 for 10, \$22 per 100.

DIVISION VII. JONQUILLA HYBRIDS

ODORUS RUGULOSUS. Rich yellow; broad perianth and cup. 50 cts. for 10, \$4.80 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

ODORUS RUGULOSUS FLORE-PLENO. Very fragrant, double, rich yellow. 50 cts. for 10, \$4.80 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

ODORUS RUGULOSUS MAXIMUS. Beautiful flower of ideal form, twice the size of the old Rugulosus; color a rich golden yellow. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

DIVISION VIII. TAZETTA HYBRIDS

Includes the new Poetaz varieties and the old Polyanthus Narcissus.

ADMIRATION. Sulphur-yellow perianth; sulphur-yellow eye with scarlet-red border; beautiful in every way. \$1.80 for 10, \$16 per 100.

ALSACE. Pure white petals; yellow eye, slightly edged reddish; very fine. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

ELVIRA. Three to four large flowers of great substance, borne on long, graceful stem; broad white petals and a golden yellow cup, edged orange; delicately fragrant. Makes a splendid combination in the garden when planted among the earliest Darwin Tulips; is also fine for forcing. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 50 cts. for 10, \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

ASPASIA. Pure white perianth; yellow cup; fine flower on tall stem. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

IRENE. Very fine flower; sulphur-yellow perianth, changing to light yellow; orange cup. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

KLONDYKE. Yellow perianth; deep golden yellow cup; one of the deepest and finest yellows. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

MIGNON. Very distinct; white perianth, cup creamy white, with deep orange-scarlet edge. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

ORANGE CUP. Splendid variety; yellow perianth with orange cup. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

SUNLIGHT. Most effective; perianth dark creamy yellow; dark orange cup. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.





DIVISION IX. POETICUS VARIETIES

A rich, pure white perianth is the essential characteristic of this variety.

ALMIRA (King Edward VII). Snow-white petals; beautifully shaped canary-yellow cup, bordered red. Fine for forcing and of vigorous growth in the garden. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

CASSANDRA. Very fine, perfectly shaped, wide-spreading pure white perianth; crown rimmed dark red. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

GLADYS DOBIE. Massive, pure white perianth; scarlet cup, stained orange; very beautiful. We recommend that you try some of this variety. \$7.50 for 10.

GLORY OF LISSE. The improved Poeticus ornatus; far superior in shape, substance and color. Large, snow-white perianth; cup rimmed red. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

HOMER. Very late variety; pure white perianth with scarlet cup. \$1.75 for 10, \$16 per 100.

HORACE. Most beautiful, snow-white perianth; dark red cup. \$1.75 for 10, \$16 per 100.

ORNATUS. Pure white perianth; broad cup, margined scarlet; very early. Fine for forcing and splendid for massing in the garden. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

RECURVUS (The Old Pheasant's Eye). Pure white perianth; cup deep orange-red. The best for massing and naturalizing. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 45 cts. for 10, \$3.75 per 100, \$32 per 1,000, \$300 for 10,000.

THELMA. Snow-white perianth of good substance; large overlapping petals; broad cup margined scarlet; a noble flower; fine for pots. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

Plants, Shrubs, and Trees in Bloom with Daffodils

PLANTS: *Arabis alpina*, Aubrietia, *Phlox subulata*, *Alyssum saxatile*, Dwarf Bearded Irises, *Viola cornuta*, Early Dutch Tulips, *Primula veris*, *P. vulgaris*, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, *Phlox divaricata*, *Armeria maritima*, *Dicentra spectabilis*, *Myosotis*, *Pulmonaria angustifolia*.

SHRUBS AND TREES: Forsythia, *Amelanchier canadensis*, *Prunus triloba*, *Magnolia stellata*, Orchard Cherries, Japanese Cherries, Spireas, Japanese Peaches, *Cornus florida*, *Magnolia conspicua*, *Daphne Cneorum*, *Ribes odoratum*.—L. B. W.



DIVISION X. DOUBLE VARIETIES

STELLA SUPERBA, BUTTERFLY. Large, graceful flower; white perianth with very pretty double cup. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

SULPHUR PHOENIX. Large, double white, rose-shaped flowers with sulphur center; very chaste and beautiful; much prized for cutting. 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

VAN SION (*Telamonius plenus*). Golden yellow; the large, old Double Yellow Daffodil; valuable for forcing and for groupings in the garden. Extra-heavy, double-nosed bulbs, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$85 per 1,000; strong, single-nosed bulbs, 70 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

DIVISION XI. VARIOUS SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

BULBOCODIUM CITRINUM (Large Sulphur Hoop Petticoat). Pale citron-yellow. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

BULBOCODIUM CONSPICUUM (Large Yellow Hoop Petticoat). Rich golden yellow. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

BULBOCODIUM MONOPHYLLUM (White Hoop Petticoat). Snow-white. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

TO DAFFADILLS

Faire Daffadills we weep to see
You haste away so soone;
As yet the early rising sun
Has not attain'd his noone.
Stay, stay,

Untill the hasting day
Has run
But to the even-song;
And, having pray'd together, we
Will goe with you along.
—HERRICK in "Hesperides."

PLEASE note that each individual order for Holland Bulbs is packed in Europe and is not opened after its arrival in America until it reaches the customer. Therefore, all orders for Holland Bulbs should be in our hands not later than June 30.



GIVE THE HYACINTH ITS DUE

The familiar garden hyacinth is not generally included among hardy plants, though it is perfectly hardy, and when treated as it should be, is most important.—WM. ROBINSON.

Long ago the Dutch people illustrated for us, in their quaintly patterned gardens, the fitness of the Hyacinth for filling geometrical beds with even surfaces of pure color. And so perfectly does the symmetrical flower play its stereotyped rôle of "bedder" that the idea of putting it to a more gracious and graceful usage seldom arises.

Yet Hyacinths are lovely planted in irregular drifts along the edges of the shrubbery, or in the garden borders, among such other spring flowers as arabis, aubrietia, forget-me-nots, alyssum, pansies, wallflowers, and English daisies. The clear, opaque colors of the bulbous plants are of great value in creating spring color harmonies; especially is this true of the clean porcelain-blues that are not shown by any other plant of the season. Plant lavishly such a porcelain-blue variety as Czar Peter in irregular colonies against a long line of golden forsythia and early-flowering spirea (*Spiræa Thunbergii*). And crowd between the groups of Hyacinths mats of snowy *Arabis alpina*, tufts of wallflower, purple pansies, and some long-stemmed, early-flowering yellow tulips, and one has created a spring picture worth coming far to see.

Even ordinary bedding may be rendered much less stiff and commonplace if the Hyacinth bulbs are set about nine inches apart and the spaces between planted with such spring-flowering plants as will bloom at the same time as the bulbs. A bed of great gaiety and beauty may be made with the fine pink Hyacinth, Jacques, and forget-me-nots. Other good combinations are dark blue Hyacinths (all of one



variety) and pink English daisies; yellow Hyacinths and purple pansies; light blue Hyacinths with yellow alyssum; and white Hyacinths with forget-me-nots or any pretty spring flower.

Another happy use to which Hyacinths may be put is for filling the stone or concrete pots and jars used for decoration upon terraces and porches. Pots of blue Hyacinths on terraces run with ribbons of early yellow tulips and wallflowers seem to express the very spirit of spring itself; or plant the pots with pink Hyacinths and paint the rest of the picture in pink and white early tulips, mounds of lavender aubrietia and purple pansies. In cold climates, if the pots are left in the open, it must be seen to that they have very sharp drainage, for while the Hyacinth bulb is hardy, it will rot if surrounded by standing moisture. The pots should also be wrapped in straw and given a covering of leaves or manure.

In Virginia and southward the graceful little Roman Hyacinth is hardy in the open; and the white ones are most delightful scattered through beds or borders carpeted with sweet-scented violets and daffodils. This combination creates a rarely lovely ground-cover for borders of early-flowering shrubs.

Akin to the Roman Hyacinth, but much more delicately and daintily fashioned, are the novel little Jacinthos de Paris. These are also hardy in the open in mild districts of the country, and beds of them in white, pale blue, pink, or yellow will be an added pleasure to those who go to meet the spring in the Southland.

Miniature Hyacinths are splendid for forcing. They are distinguished from the ordinary Dutch Hyacinth by a looser flower-spike and small, neat bells. The colors are delightful and when planted in low pots or pans, one color to a pan, the effect is light and graceful, and no more charming decoration could be found for rooms or conservatories.—L. B. W.



HYACINTHS IN HOLLAND HISTORY

Many people suppose the tulip to be the flower *par excellence* of Holland. This, however, is a mistake, for it is the Hyacinth which in the past has laid the lion's share of golden eggs for the patient Dutchman. He is the man who has made it what it is.

Those flat, symmetrical spikes, to which we are so accustomed that it is difficult to imagine that once upon a time the bells were few and far between, and the colors confined almost entirely to a few white and a few red shades, have not been made in a day. They are the result of long and patient work, aided by soil and climatic conditions which are ideal and which it is believed are not to be found anywhere else.

There are several books on the Hyacinth which were written about the middle of the eighteenth century. One of them was written by George Voorhelm, head of a well-known firm, Voorhelm & Van Zompel, of Haarlem. In his dedication he states that he has had forty years' experience in their cultivation, "*Ce petit traité, fruit d'une application de plus de 40 ans*" (1752). The date was very soon after the storm-in-a-teacup mania which the Hyacinth went through a few years before, when the authorities of the land ordered the republication of certain skits and writings of the famous tulip-mania time as an awful warning! These are usually spoken of as "*T Samenspreacken tusschen Waermondt Ende Gaergoedt*." The original edition is dated 1637, and the date of the republication in 1734.

That there was undoubtedly some cause for the uneasiness of the "powers that be," may be judged by the following prices at which some rare and novel varieties were bought and sold. It was the era when double flowers were greatly sought after, and, doubtless, this fashion, synchronizing with the advent of good doubles among the Hyacinths, helped to put up prices. Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne sold for 2,000 francs; Ne Plus Ultra for 3,200, and so on.

Whether the issue of the old tulip mania books had the desired effect, or whether it was the natural law of supply and demand, acting by increased production, it is impossible to say. All we know is that the threatened mania passed quickly away without ever coming to a head. No country can wish to have such times as the years 1635-37, even if they only come once in a century.

It would seem that from this period (about 1740) for the best part of a century and a quarter, double varieties were in fashion. In a catalogue issued by the firm of Nicolas Van Kampen and Sons of Haarlem in 1767, with supplements added in 1769 and 1770, there are quite three times as many double varieties listed as there are single. One item in the last supplement is of very great interest. The list, which is written in English, begins with "Double Yellow Hyacinths" and proceeds:

"Goudkust (Gold Coast), the most valuable flower in the Universe, valued at about £400 sterling, being as high as the white Solomon's Palace with a pyramid of bells on all sides of the stem; exceeding fine; round full double and perfect bells, which keep themselves up without any hanging down, as perfect as any hyacinth and quite superior to any of that kind for its color, being bright citron yellow, inward with purple and red. This flower which others call Ophir is nowhere to be seen but in our best bed, where it is admired by every one as the finest thing that is still produced."

Times have changed since then. For five or six decades, if not longer, single varieties have been all the go and although they are by no means plentiful, a double yellow hyacinth is not the *rara avis* it used to be.

For the writer it would be but to shed "crocodile's tears" to bemoan the passing of the doubles out of fashion. The best singles are quite good enough for him.

No one need cry for the moon if such varieties as Lady Derby, Innocence, Grand Maitre, Jacques, Ornament Rose, Schotel, Ivanhoe, Correggio, Perle Brillante, and City of Haarlem are to be bought.—REV. JOSEPH JACOB.

No one would have expected that our old Mother Earth contained such entrancing fragrance, had not the Hyacinths, by some miracle of alchemy, revealed it to us.

Here, too, we have it combined with the widest possible range of color, and even with flowers of the truest blue in every shade—the very rarest combination.

They open to greet us even before the New Year dawns, if we but give them a share of our sitting-rooms, and pour out their incense as if in token of their gratitude and thanks for their deliverance from a long imprisonment.

Just as you come to us for your bulbs, because we are specialists and have been for over twenty years, so do we go for our Hyacinths to one of Holland's oldest and most responsible bulb-growers, who has made a specialty of Hyacinths for three generations. The cream of his stock is selected for us during flowering time and this we furnish to our clients under the name of

“SUPREME” HYACINTHS FOR FORCING

Long lists of varieties only tend to confuse, therefore we offer below only those sorts that careful selection has proven to be the best. Our Hyacinths have been awarded highest honors at important flower shows.

BLUE SHADES

CZAR PETER. Fine truss with large waxy bells of a light lavender-blue. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

DR. LIEBER. Very early; lavender-blue; heavy, perfect spike. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER. Large, deep purplish blue bells with white center. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

ENCHANTRESS. Full, long truss with large bells of a pale porcelain, tinted lilac, with lighter center. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

IVANHOE. The bluest and most satisfactory of the dark shades; late-flowering. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

KING OF THE BLUES. Splendid compact truss with fine, bright dark blue bells; flowers late. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

MENELIK. Large, well-formed truss, deep, black-blue bells. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

PERLE BRILLANTE. Short, fat spike; a very pretty deep blue shade on the exterior of the bells. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SCHOTEL. Long, perfect truss; large bells of forget-me-not blue. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

YELLOW

CITY OF HAARLEM. Large, well-formed truss of a bright golden yellow. Fine exhibition flower. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

ORANGE

ORANJEBOVEN. Prettiest and daintiest of all Holland Hyacinths; a true ladies' flower; resembles very much the Roman Hyacinth; this beauty is of a ruddy apricot color which appeals to all but those who worship at the shrine of the great god "Size." One of the most charming of the rose-colored sorts. \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

ROSE SHADES

LADY DERBY. Long, splendid truss, with large bells of a fine rose-pink. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS. The pink form of King of the Blues; a lovely bright rosy pink. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

LA VICTOIRE. Well-filled truss, medium-sized bells of fine dark pink; magnificent exhibition variety. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

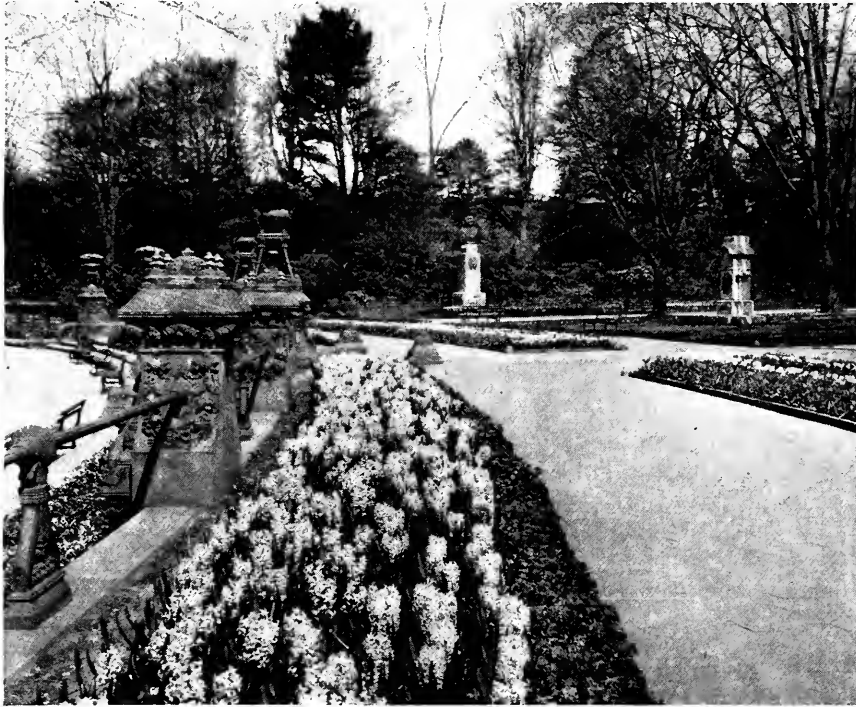
WHITE

CORREGGIO. Short, fat spike, with large waxy white bells. Very fine. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

LA GRANDESSE. The finest and most showy pure white; long, full truss of perfect form, with fine waxy bells. Grand exhibition flower. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

L'INNOCENCE. Great truss, with large, pure white bells. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

After these Hyacinths of "Supreme" Quality have been selected by our grower from his "top-root mother bulbs," the balance of this top-size stock is sold to us at a special rate. This fine material we offer in the forcing varieties as specified in foregoing list at \$15 per 100.



HYACINTHS FOR FORCING

"TREATED" OR "PREPARED"

By a process of artificial ripening, these bulbs will produce flowers two to three weeks in advance of the others and are therefore invaluable for early forcing. We offer in this class only three varieties that have proven eminently satisfactory.

LADY DERBY. Fine rose-pink. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

L'INNOCENCE. Large; pure white. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SCHOTEL. Beautiful forget-me-not blue. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

FRENCH ROMANS

We ask our patrons to use the finest and largest bulbs of this family only, as they are the most satisfactory; we therefore offer only the 15 centimeter size White Romans at \$14 per 100, \$125 per 1,000.

May we suggest that you grow Hyacinths in deep pots or pans, such as are commonly called "azalea pans;" to bring forth perfect flowers, the bulbs must have the best possible root-growth which the deeper pans insure; plant only one variety in a pan and allow about ten weeks for the development of the so-essential full set of roots.

JACINTHES DE PARIS

It is the first time that we offer you these Hyacinths which are so popular in France and we hope that you will try them.

LA VIERGE. Pure white. \$10.50 per 100.

BLEU CÉLESTE. Fine light blue. \$10.50 per 100.

JAUNE SUPRÊME. Soft Naples yellow. \$10.50 per 100.

ROSE PARFAITE. Dainty soft pink. \$10.50 per 100.

MINIATURE

This unusually attractive class of Hyacinths for growing in pots or pans and so valuable for cutting, we offer in the three varieties which our experience has taught us to be the most satisfactory.

ARENTE ARENDSSEN. Snow-white. \$7.50 per 100.

LAURA. Violet-blue. \$7.50 per 100.

NIMROD. Delicate rose. \$7.50 per 100.



HYACINTHS FOR THE GARDEN

Our Hyacinth specialist provides us with Select Quality bulbs most suitable for planting in the garden in varieties, producing flower-spikes not quite so long and "top-heavy," so that they will stand up in rough weather. Those with weak stems have been eliminated, and the following sorts have been carefully selected, having strong stems and being in every way most desirable for this purpose.

BLUE SHADES

GRAND MAITRE. Strong well-filled spike with large, deep porcelain-blue bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

KING OF THE BLUES. Splendid compact truss with fine, bright dark blue bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PERLE BRILLANTE. Short, fat spike; a very pretty deep blue shade on the exterior of the bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

QUEEN OF THE BLUES. Clear porcelain-blue; strong stem. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

SCHOTEL. Long truss, large bells of forget-me-not blue. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ROSE SHADES

GENERAL DE WET. Strong spike, large, soft pink bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LADY DERBY. Long, splendid truss, with large bells of a fine rose-pink. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LA VICTOIRE. Strong, stout spike, with medium-sized bells of a bright carmine-rose. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

MARCONI. Short spike on stout stem, with fine, bright deep rose bells; exquisite for groups. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

ORNEMENT ROSE. Great beauty; deep blush, waxy bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS. A lovely bright rosy pink. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

WHITE

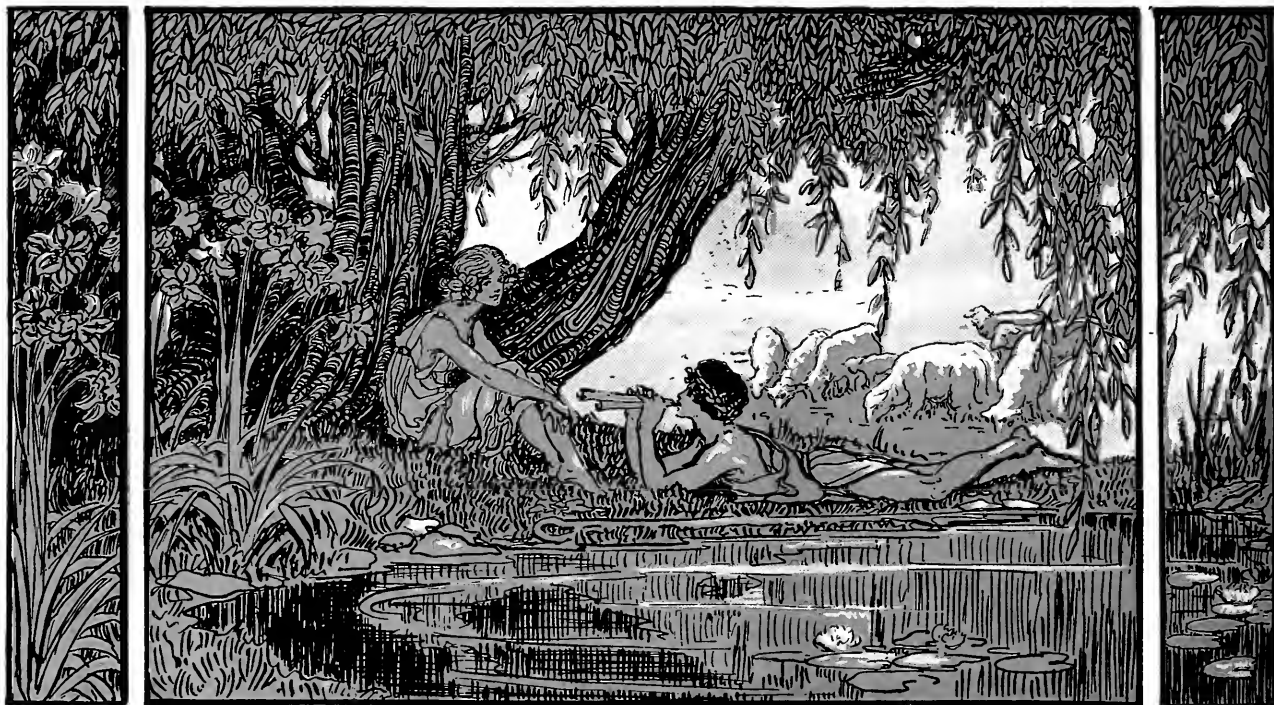
LA GRANDESSE. Strong spike, with large, pure white bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L'INNOCENCE. Strong truss with large, pure white bells. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

YELLOW

CITY OF HAARLEM. Strong, large truss of bright golden yellow. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

When you order Hyacinths, kindly state whether for forcing or for garden planting, so that the correct material may be selected and packed for you by our specialist in Holland.



THE SWEETEST LIFE IN THE WORLD

If the Tulips should be made common, the civillest Dealing that is in the World would thereby be taken away from Men, and they would be deprived of the sweetest Communication that is among honest Men. How much acquaintance doth their Rarity not afford to knowing Artists? How many pleasant Visits? How many friendly Conversations? And how many solid Discoursings? Certainly it is the sweetest Life in the World, and a very pleasant Entertainment of our Thoughts, to be thus busie with the Contemplation of Flowers, with the wonderful Elaboration of Nature, and to consider the Power of its Maker.—H. VAN OOSTEN in "The Dutch Gardener," English translation, 1703.

TULIPS—ANCIENT AND MODERN

We all have favorite flowers round whose past we weave legends from our brain. The hard matter-of-fact history seems so full of gaps that it is the most natural thing in the world to try to fill them up and bridge, in imagination, the unknown silence. Whence came the Tulips to Constantinople that graced the gardens outside that famous city years—generations—centuries, possibly (for who knows?)—before Busbequius, the Ambassador of the Emperor Ferdinand, first saw them there in the year 1554? That it must have been so, we know, for when their seed was sown in western European gardens it was discovered that they were all a motley hybrid race whose beginning must be sought in the distant past.

What a sensation they caused! How they must have been talked about! What nice presents they made for one lover of flowers to send to another! Just what John Evelyn might have sent William Penn along with that—

"aloe, rife
With leaves sharp pointed like an Aztec knife
Or Carib spear."

—WHITTIER, in "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim."



Then that wonderful mania time in Holland in 1635 to 1637, when speculation in Tulip bulbs ran as high as it has ever done in "futures" on the New York Exchange; and when it was possible to buy so many pennyweights of a fine bulb of *Semper Augustus* or *Admiral van der Eyck*, so completely had the speculators forgotten the nature of the wares in which they were dealing. I was once told that the beautiful deep yellow *Cottage* variety, *Avis Kennicott*, came from some garden in New England. I have never made inquiries if that is really the case or not, for I love to think of some *Priscilla* bringing over the first few bulbs in the *Mayflower* and planting them in some Massachusetts garden where they have grown all unnoticed by the great public until the whirligig of time made these old-fashioned flowers the popular Tulips of the day, along with the newer race of *Darwins*. I have never made inquiries, for if it were otherwise it would spoil the innocent romance of some aged settler receiving a few bulbs which, when they bloomed, he would discover to be old friends of his childhood.

Few flowers have been so long in the limelight. Ever since the Tulip came into Western Europe, in the middle of the sixteenth century, it has been a prominent plant in our gardens, and those two years of midsummer madness in Holland gave it an amazing advertisement of which writers have taken the fullest advantage.

The engrossing desire to be the possessor of a fine collection of Tulips has been the text of *Petrus Hondius* in pre-mania days in Holland no less than of the sanctimonious *Edward Young* in England in his long poem "The Universal Passion" (1725):

"Why teems the Earth? Why melt the vernal skies?
Why shines the sun? To make Paul Diack rise.
From morn to night has Florio gazing stood
And wondered how the gods could be so good;
What shape! what hue! was ever nymph so fair!
He dotes! he dies! he, too, is rooted there."

(Satire ii.)



Or of the far more famous La Bruyère in France in his "Characters," which first saw the light in 1688. In the section headed "On Fashion," he takes off an infatuated florist. "You see him standing there and would think he had taken root in the midst of his tulips before his 'Solitaire;' he opens his eyes wide, rubs his hands, stoops down and looks closer at it; he is in an ecstasy of joy and leaves it to go to the 'Orient,' then to the 'Veuve,' from thence to the 'Cloth of Gold,' on to the 'Agatha,' and at last returns to the 'Solitaire,' where he remains, is tired out, sits down, and forgets his dinner. . . . This rational being who has a soul and professes some religion, comes home half-starved, but very pleased with his day's work; he has seen some tulips."—LA BRUYÈRE, in "Characters," translated into English by H. Van Loon.

Later still, in the days of our grandmothers and grandfathers, Alexandre Dumas (c. 1860–66) has immortalized forever "La Tulipe Noire" in that famous tale of the troublous years (1672–73) in Holland, when the vicissitudes and adventures of a fancier, wrongly and designedly accused of a serious political offence by a jealous neighbor, are fully told.

We don't let ourselves go, perhaps, in the same way now; and, moreover, if we did, it would not be for the striped flowers which from the very start, in 1550, up to within the last thirty years or so, have been *de rigueur* among the elect; it would be the grand self-colored Breeder, Cottage, and Darwin varieties which now eclipse all the others on account of their commanding stature, rich and varied colors, and general usefulness for garden and vase decoration.

Including the section called Dutch Breeders with the Cottages and Darwins, La Bruyère's Tulip-lover would be seen taking a tone somewhat after this fashion: Mr. Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Avis Kennicott, Massachusetts, John Ruskin, Olifant, Valentin, Gondvink, Clara Butt, Bronze Queen, Louis XIV, Salomon, Faust, Moonlight, Orange King, Boadicea, Illuminator, Picotee, Miss Willmott, City of Haarlem, The Bishop, Jubilee, Melicette, Louise de la Vallière, and Prof. Francis Darwin. If our hypothetical enthusiast were not by then tired out, there would be many others—real magnificent beauties which he might visit and admire.

One that he ought to notice, if he has anything of a historical soul, would be the lovely striped Zomerschoon, which in all probability is one of the very oldest varieties in cultivation. The striped, or to use the language of the Tulip world, the rectified flowers, are now out of fashion as I have already hinted; but it was otherwise in the past. Between 1840 and 1865 was a great time for Tulip shows in England, and during those years, and even up to the end of last century, great changes and improvements took place in the shape and markings of the individual blooms. These are usually spoken of as Florist's Tulips, or Old-fashioned Tulips. They are still to be bought, but their inclusion in a modern catalogue is the exception rather than the rule.

The early-flowering section is "as old as the hills." To judge from the pictures on the "Hortus Floridus" of Passeus, and various illustrations of flowers in other almost contemporary publications, it was these dwarfer growing early varieties that were the type of the mania Tulips. Admiral Reyniers and Globe de Rigaut are good examples in modern varieties. They are still with us, and not so very long ago were greatly sought after for spring bedding. Big masses of Prince of Austria (orange-red), Jenny (cerise), Pink Beauty (rose), and Vermilion Brilliant (scarlet) are glorious sights, although the taller and more important looking May-flowerers have taken the wind out of their sails. Today their particular niche is to supply material for potting, for although it is possible to have Sweet Lavender (syn. William Copland) in bloom early in January, yet for the man in the street it is far





safer to be content with less ambitious aims and to keep to such varieties as Lady Boreel, Brunhilde, Rose Luisante, Jenny, Vermillon Brillant, General de Wet, Prince of Austria, Prince de Ligny, Hector, Molière, and doubles like Murillo, Couronne d'Or, Vuurbaak, Safrano, and Schoonoord. These last—that is the early doubles—are useful for growing in pots for the simple reason that they retain their petals and last longer than the single varieties.

Robert Herrick was an English clergyman-poet who wrote in the early half of the seventeenth century. His poetry is a regular *vade mecum* of the customs and manners of his time. Tulips were too important a flower to be left out. He doubtless saw beds of them in the gardens of the “big” houses in Devonshire, in which county his parish was situated, for he seems to have been a very popular man and “much beloved by the neighboring gentry for his florid and witty discourse.”

The short life of the flower impressed him, and we can imagine him revisiting the home of some friend after a ten days' or a fortnight's absence, when the gorgeous sight that he left behind had vanished, and there were but one or two blooms left on their “last legs:”

TO A BED OF TULIPS

“Bright tulips, we do know,
You had your coming hither,
And fading time do's show,
That ye must quickly wither.

“Your sister-hoods may stay,
And smile here for your houre;
But dye ye must away,
Even as the meanest flower.

“Come, virgins, then and see
Your frailties, and bemone ye,
For lost like these, 'twill be
As time had never known ye.”
—R. HERRICK in “Hesperides.”

Some mention must also be made of Parrot Tulips, with their quaint, mottled coloring and their curious, lacinated petals, if only to point out that all the varieties in cultivation are technically known as “Bizarres,” that is to say their markings are always some shade of red and yellow. Until very recent times no one ever heard of one which was purple and white, or red and white, or, in other words, was what is called a “Bybløemen.” This is a striking fact, and it is difficult to account for it. Perhaps the Flemish fanciers who admitted flowers with red and yellow coloring into their gardens went a little further and allowed Tulips with lacinated petals. It is but a surmise that our “Parrots” came from them, but the French names of some of the oldest varieties seem to support this view; e. g., Café Brun and Amiral de Constantinople.

Just as the Darwins created a great sensation when they were first offered to the public in 1889, so the wonderful novelties which have come to us from Central Asia in the opening years of the present century stirred deeply the souls of gardeners. Such brilliant coloring, combined with size and graceful outline, out-Heroded Herod: Eichleri, Fosteriana, and Præstans are real beauties, but after a long trial one has to accept the bitter fact that by no means the whole of these recent introductions are amenable to garden cultivation. They become homesick and gradually fade away and die. Præstans, of the three just mentioned, is the most likely to live. Would that it could be counted upon and that it had the robust constitution of an ordinary Darwin. It has all red blooms without any basal blotch, and normally carries three or four flowers on each plant.

For those who love rock-gardens, a small yellow-and-white species named Dasystemon cannot fail to give pleasure. It grows only 4 to 6 inches in height, and the blooms open only in sunshine, but what a gem it is then! Its quiet love-





liness mutely appeals to us, and we forgive it its coyness. All thoughts of the silly, provoking child hiding in the folds of its mother's skirt is forgotten, and we are on a lake, basking with a loved companion in the sun and surrounded by fairy lilies.

There are many species worth growing. Many of them are very old inhabitants, as, for example, *Tulipa Clusiana*, the Lady Tulip; *T. Oculus-solis*, the Sun's-Eye Tulip; and *T. persica*, from Persia, a charming little golden gem.

And now the Tulip makes its farewell bow:

Somewhere in Horace, if I don't forget,

We find a wealthy man
Whose wardrobe did five thousand suits contain;
He counted that a vast prodigious store,
But I that number have twice told, and more.
Whate'er in spring, the teeming earth commands,
What colours e'er the painted pride of birds,
Or various lights the glitt'ring gem affords,
Cut by the artful lapidary's hands;
Whate'er the curtains of the Heav'ns can show,¹
Or light lays dyes upon the varnish'd bow;
Robed in as many vests I shine.

—COWLEY, in "The Tulip's Address," in his poem on "Plants."

—REV. JOSEPH JACOB.

PLANTING TULIPS

And I beseech you, forget not to inform yourself dilligently as may be, in things that belong to gardening.—JOHN EVELYN.

A main consideration in planting Tulips is that the bulbs shall be set firmly in and upon the soil. When this is the case, the bulb roots readily, taking strong hold, so that when the mighty heaving and wrenching of the frost begins, it is able to resist this action and so is in prime condition to start growth in the spring.

To facilitate the planting of beds of Tulips and other bulbs, gardeners are fre-





quently wont to employ a stick for making the holes. This method undoubtedly speeds up the process of planting, but that the bulb is more often than not left with an air-pocket between its base and the bottom of the hole, is equally certain. This is apt to be the case even when a trowel is used, as the hole, converging sharply, is not wide enough at the bottom to take the broad base of the bulb. Thus, when the action of the frost bears upon it, the slightly anchored bulb is torn loose, its roots mutilated and severed, and the bulb must start its spring career with much less than its normal equipment of vitality. This explains most of the failures and disappointments experienced in growing bulbs out-of-doors. The strongly rooted, and therefore well-nourished, bulb sends up a perfect flower; that with few and injured roots, inferior or "blind" flowers.

Again, in planting beds with a stick or trowel, it is almost impossible to deposit the bulbs at a uniform depth, thus insuring their simultaneous blossoming and the even surfaces of color that are the chief charm of such beds.

To obviate these failures and discrepancies, we recommend that the soil be entirely removed from the bed to a depth of four or five inches, according to the size of the bulb, a half-inch layer of sand spread over the new surface, and the bulbs set, evenly spaced and firmly, in the sand. In replacing the soil, care should be taken that the first layer be put on lightly, so as not to move the bulbs from their places. When the covering is finished, the surface should be made firm and even. For planting such beds only first-class bulbs of uniform size and in good condition should be used. Where planting is done in flower borders among other plants, it is necessary, of course, to use a trowel, but the one employed should be a good broad one and not the "Slim Jim" so often used for the purpose; and it should be seen to that the bottom of the hole is broader than the base of the bulb.

Wherever bulbs are planted they should be given a covering of rough litter *after* the ground becomes frozen.—L. B. W.





EARLY TULIPS

The early Dutch Tulips are charming bits of conventional decoration. They are fashioned to serve formal ends in the garden—to march strictly along garden paths, to outline gaily the quaint patterns of beds and borders, to mound with pure color the squares and circles and half-moons set in the fresh green sod, and to stand in seemly array in our garden pots and our window-boxes. They have a charm all their own, these early Tulips, and their quiet old-fashioned primness is a large part of it. For the rest there is a peculiar delicacy of texture, a fine purity of color, often a rare fragrance, and the endearing fact that they, like the bluebird, belong to the first ecstatic days of the real spring, and are instinct with its glow and freshness and zest. It must have been of these that Parkinson wrote; “Tulips do carry so stately and delightful a form, and do abide so long in their bravery that there is no Lady or Gentleman of any worth that is not caught with their delight.”

To plan beds of these crisp, shining things is the most refreshing of occupations. Think of the wonderful golden salmon Tulip, *De Wet*, rising from a sea of tremulous forget-me-nots! or the bright pink cups of *Flamingo* held above mats of grey-leaved, double arabis! And one might plant *Goldfinch* with purple velvet pansies, *L'Unique* with golden alyssum, *Pink Beauty* with lavender *Viola cornuta*, or make a burnished show of some fine scarlet sort among brown wallflowers.

These beds are far more lovely than the sharply defined arrangements of Tulips in crude primary colors that have for so long been in favor in parks and other public places. Far better a bed of one variety to make a splendid glow of color than these, so often, harsh mixtures. It is, however, quite possible to make fine beds of two or more varieties of early Tulips if great care is taken in the selection of the colors. Particularly effective and pleasing is the lovely Tulip, *Pink Beauty*, with *White Beauty*; the rose-colored *Le Rêve* with *White Swan*, and the beautiful violet-blue, double Tulip, *Bleu Céleste*, planted with *Yellow Rose*. These six fine varieties flower at the same time and are the latest of the early-flowering class.

Many of the early Tulips are fine for forcing and may be brought on quite early in the winter, so that window-ledges may be lined, while winter still holds sway, with these gay forerunners of the spring, and quantities of fine multicolored flowers may be cut for house decoration or for gifts to friends or institutions and hospitals during the dreary months of winter, when flowers are at a premium.—L. B. W.

In order that you may select the right varieties that are most satisfactory for forcing, we have marked such sorts in the following list with an asterisk (*).

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

***DUC VAN THOL, COCHINEAL.** The earliest Tulip to bloom; may be had in flower by Christmas with careful forcing; different from all other Duc Van Thol types because of its large flower; rich vermillion. 90 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

***BRILLIANT STAR.** Large; bright vermillion-scarlet; a most beautiful Tulip for forcing. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

BRUNHILDE. Lovely rounded flower; white with pale yellow flame. A very Evangeline in its quiet and refined beauty. Height 14 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

***CARDINAL RAMPOLLO.** Gay yellow of fair size, with orange-scarlet edge. Height 11 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

CERISE GRIS-DE-LIN. Soft rose-color, with tints of fawn and a white edge; beautiful rounded form. Fine for bedding. Height 13 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

COULEUR CARDINAL. A warm red Tulip with a plum-colored bloom on the outer petals. Handsome, globular form and a strong stem that makes it particularly fine for bedding. Creates a rich effect planted among purple pansies. Its place is essentially in the open where it produces an effect both rich and satisfying. Height 13 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$6.75 per 100.

***CRAMOISI ROYAL.** Large, tall flower of a distinct satiny carmine. Excellent for forcing. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.





***DE WET.** Of a glorious orange color, with unusual golden salmon effect produced by scarlet veining on a deep orange ground. One of the most beautiful of early Tulips. Makes gorgeous beds interplanted with forget-me-nots. Has a fine fragrance and is adapted for forcing; splendid under artificial light. Height 17 inches. Very special offer, \$7 for 10, \$65 per 100.

ENCHANTRESS. A most unusual blending of salmon-orange and rare yellow tones. Brilliant, sturdy variety for outdoor planting. Height 10 inches. \$1.20 for 10, \$9 per 100.

***FLAMINGO.** A most beautiful Tulip, much the color of an American Beauty rose, with a white stripe through each delicately crinkled petal. Makes beautiful beds planted with white arabis, or is most effective with purple pansies in window-boxes or in the garden. Height 13 inches. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

***FRED MOORE.** Very handsome bright orange, shaded with scarlet; splendid for forcing. 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

GLOBE DE RIGAUD. Striking violet-purple, lightly feathered white. A rich-toned Tulip to grow among the many white and pale yellow flowers of the early spring. Nice with golden alyssum. Height 12 in. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

***GOLDEN QUEEN.** Large, pure yellow flower of unusually fine form. Makes a lovely bed with forget-me-nots and may be forced early. Height 14 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$65 per 1,000.

***GOLDFINCH.** Another fine pure yellow Tulip that lasts long in perfection. Makes fine beds or may be successfully forced. Height 14 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

***IBIS.** A beautiful rose-colored Tulip, with white markings; resembles Flamingo, but of deeper color. A magnificent flower. Height 14 inches. \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

JENNY. A charming bright pink Tulip with a fragrance like that of Hawthorn. Rather short stems but lovely and very fine for outside planting. A gem. Height 12 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

***KEIZERKROON.** Large, scarlet flower, edged with bright yellow. A good forcer. Height 16 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

***LADY BOREEL.** The finest pure white Tulip, either for beds or forcing. Flower of beautiful form, long and slender. Height 16 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

***LA REINE MAXIMUS.** A lightly flushed white Tulip of large size. Makes charming beds with lavender violas. Splendid for forcing. Height 13 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$65 per 1,000.

LA REMARQUABLE. Beautiful wine-red flower with gracefully reflexing petals. Adapted for beds and late forcing. Height 13 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

***LE RÊVE.** Most effective blending of soft rose and buff; handsomely rounded flower with a strong stem. A beautiful variety for outdoor planting and magnificent for careful forcing. Flowers outdoors somewhat later than the other early Tulips. Its beautiful mauve-pink coloring is very attractive. Might be planted in front of or around White Swan Tulips. Height 13 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$85 per 1,000.

L'INTÉRESSANTE. Handsome lavender-violet Tulip, with white edge and yellow base. Most remarkable coloring. New and very desirable. Height 13 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

***MCKINLEY.** Large orange-red flower, shaded carmine on exterior of petals, on strong, tall stem; fine early forcer. \$1 for 10, \$8.50 per 100.

***MAX HAVELAAR.** A remarkable rich-toned Tulip which is especially beautiful under artificial light. Long flower of warm salmon-orange. Good for forcing and lovely massed among brown and orange wallflowers. Height 12 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

***MON TRÉSOR.** The best yellow bedding Tulip; color deep and clear; very handsome form; splendid for forcing. Height 13 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

MOONBEAM. A beautiful open flower in tender tones of yellow. A fine and scarce novelty. Height 14 inches. \$3 for 10, \$29 per 100.

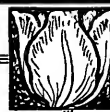
MOTHER O'PEARL. Large, loose-petaled flower, pale pink with flash of yellow on each petal. Height 14 inches. \$3.40 for 10, \$32 per 100.

***PELICAN.** Large, long flower of pure white; excellent exhibition variety; grand for forcing, and would recommend it for this purpose only. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

***PINK BEAUTY.** Large and beautifully formed, vivid pink flower, carried on a strong, erect stem. Makes beds of remarkable brilliance and beauty when interplanted with forget-me-nots. Fine for late forcing, lasting a long time in bloom. Height 12 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.



Early Tulips



PINK DELIGHT. A novelty of rare merit. The flowers are of great size and substance, and each gleaming white petal is broadly margined with bright pink. Height 13 inches. \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100.

PRESIDENT TAFT. A lovely white flower with a gay cherry-colored edge that spreads over the segments as the flower ages. Is most effective with interplanting of silver-grey-foliaged *Phlox subulata*. Height 14 inches. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

***PRIMROSE QUEEN.** A beautifully formed Tulip of medium size; soft canary-yellow. Splendid for forcing or for beds. Height 10 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

***PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.** A warmly fragrant, bright orange-scarlet Tulip with a yellow base. Makes lovely beds with forget-me-nots. It is splendid in pots, fine outdoors, and highly attractive in its orange-red coloring, wiry, strong stems, and long-lasting flowers. Height 15 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

***PRINCESS JULIANA.** Very large, magnificent flower of a delightful pink; splendid forcer. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

***PROSERPINE.** An enormous, globular flower of carmine, shaded rose; delightfully scented. Plant among pink forget-me-nots. One of the earliest to force. Height 14 inches. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

***PROSPERITY.** A lovely delicate rosy pink, exclusively offered for very early forcing, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Handsome form; bright carmine of satin texture. Splendid bedder. Plant with *Phlox divaricata*. Height 13 in. \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

QUEEN OF THE VIOLETS. Very showy, large flower; fine shade of reddish violet. Is at its best grown near white or yellow Tulips. Height 13 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

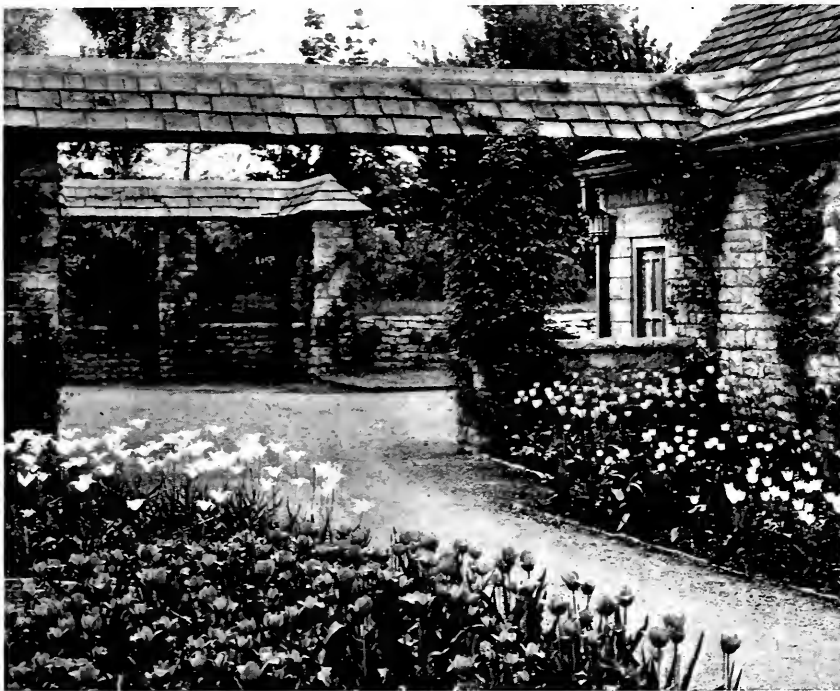
***RISING SUN.** A very large, golden yellow Tulip of fine form and sturdy habit. Exceptional exhibition Tulip and splendid for the border. Height 16 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100.

***ROSE LA REINE (The Cherry Tulip).** Extremely attractive, though small, flowers of a very beautiful deep carmine-rose. One of the very best for forcing and especially useful for cutting. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

***ROSE LUISANTE.** Splendid, large, rose-pink of great substance. Lovely for edging borders of evergreens. May be used for late forcing. Height 12 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

***SIR THOMAS LIPTON.** Warm red, yellow base, cup-shape, of great substance. Valuable both for outdoor planting and for forcing. Height 13 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.





VAN DER NEER. Large, brilliant violet-purple flower of fine form; splendid for outdoors, interplanted with forget-me-nots. Height 12 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

***VERMILION BRILLIANT.** Large, dazzling, vermilion-scarlet flower of fine form; extra good for early forcing. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

WHITE BEAUTY. One of the finest white bedding Tulips and delightful for window-boxes and garden pots interplanted with yellow pansies. Height 12 inches. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

***WHITE HAWK.** Beautiful pure white of globular form, delicately crinkled petals. One of the finest white Tulips for beds or forcing. Lovely massed against Japanese quince bushes and inter-planted with *Viola cornuta Papilio*. Height 13 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000.

WHITE SWAN. One of the most graceful early Tulips, delightful for cutting. Large, oval, pure white on long stem. Charming planted with yellow Tulips near wisteria, or with the lovely mauve-pink Tulip, *Le Rêve*. Height 15 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

Single Early Tulips should be planted about 5 inches deep and from 5 to 6 inches apart. To obtain the best results, both when forcing and when planting in your garden, the very finest select quality, heaviest top-size mother bulbs should be used. It is this very scarce quality of bulbs that we furnish exclusively and upon such quality our prices have been based. *Our Tulips have been repeatedly awarded Gold Medals at the most important flower shows in the United States.*

Was Tennyson a Tulip-lover? That he appreciated flowers goes almost without saying. References innumerable occur in his writings. But was it the Tulip that he had in mind when he describes the culmination of the ecstasy caused by Maud's coming?

"She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat;
Were it earth in an earthly bed,
My dust would hear her and beat;
Had I lain for a century dead,
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red."
"Maud," Part I, xxii, xi.





DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

For effective planting in beds or borders, located in exposed situations where the taller-growing kinds are unsuitable, and for growing in pots or pans, for substance and lasting qualities, the Tulips are invaluable. We offer below the most recommendable sorts only.

BLEU CLÉESTE. Large, violet-purple Tulip, flowering later than other double sorts. Might be planted very effectively behind or surrounded by another later flowering Double Tulip, named Yellow Rose. The color combination is exceedingly charming, but sometimes Yellow Rose will flower with a somewhat weak stem. This latter variety, dotted through a border or bed of Bleu Céleste, is also very pretty. It is very fine for indoor decoration. Height 16 inches. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

***BOULE DE NEIGE.** Large, pure white flower, resembling a white Peony. Valuable for bedding and forcing. Height 10 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

***COURONNE D'OR.** Full, deep yellow, flushed orange. A good bedding variety and splendid for forcing and cutting. Height 11 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

***ELECTRA.** Magnificent, enormous flower; beautiful rose, feathered violet; a handsome novelty, unexcelled for exhibition purposes. \$5.50 for 10, \$52 per 100.

***EL TOREADOR.** Striking orange-scarlet Tulip, edged with yellow. Makes a splendid bed and forces well. Height 12 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

***GOLDEN KING.** A beautiful full variety in two tones of yellow. Lovely for cutting and for massing in the borders against early white-flowering shrubs. Height 13 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

***LA GRANDESSE.** Large; soft rose, shaded white; one of the best for forcing. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

***MURILLO.** Exquisite soft pink, with white markings. Makes beautiful beds and is the most easily forced. Height 11 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

***MR. VAN DER HOEF.** This is, without doubt, the finest golden yellow Double Tulip for forcing. It is an exquisite flower, very full and large, and is excellent for forcing. This variety outlasted any of the others in our exhibits and should be grown as a pot-plant *par excellence* by all. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

***PEACH BLOSSOM.** Large, very double, bright pink flowers, flushed white. This magnificent variety created a sensation when first exhibited by us at the International Flower Show and well deserves the most careful attention. It is most effective for indoor decoration and lasts a long time cut or in pots. Height 12 in. Such gorgeous varieties should be purchased at any price by those flower enthusiasts who can well afford to do so. Just to encourage a larger distribution of such beautiful things, we shall offer several of them, throughout this book at special prices. \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

***TEA ROSE.** The same lovely blending of pale yellow and soft rose as seen in many tea roses. Fine for forcing and splendid for planting out. Height 11 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

***VURBAAK.** Splendid scarlet Tulip, opening to brilliant orange-scarlet. Fine forcer and good for beds. Height 11 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

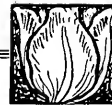
YELLOW ROSE. This is a beautiful deep yellow flower, splendid for beds or borders. Blooms later than the other double Tulips, at the same time with the variety Bleu Céleste, with which it would make a very showy combination. It will occasionally produce a weak stem. Height 14 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

We should like to have you try the combination of the beautiful violet-blue "Bleu Céleste" with the deep yellow "Yellow Rose." Our Tulip specialists in Holland make up for us, from their finest stock, packages containing these two varieties, and we offer them as follows:

100 selected bulbs of each (200 bulbs) for	\$12 00
250 selected bulbs of each (500 bulbs) for	30 00
1,000 selected bulbs of each (2,000 bulbs) for	110 00

He who becomes impassioned of a flower, a blade of grass, a butterfly's wing, a nest, a shell, wraps his passion around a small thing that always contains a great truth.—MAETERLINCK.





THE MURILLO FAMILY

Of all the Double Early Tulips, the old, well-known Murillo is the easiest to force. During recent years there have been many offsprings from this variety, each more beautiful than the other. Would you like to see this family in your garden? Or would you like to be able to exhibit the entire Murillo family at your local spring flower show or see them in your own conservatory?

The following varieties are all "sports" from the old Murillo; we head the list with the mother of them all.

MURILLO. Delicate blush-pink.

ELECTRA. Violet-rose.

MR. VAN DER HOEF. Yellow.

ORANJE NASSAU. Orange. (Very rare; cost \$2.50 each.)

PEACH BLOSSOM. Rosy pink.

SALMONETTA. Salmon-rose.

SCHOONOORD. White.

TEA ROSE. Pale yellow.

YELLOW PERFECTION. Pale sulphur-yellow. (Rare; cost \$1 each.)

We offer the 9 varieties, constituting the complete Murillo family, 6 extra-selected bulbs of each (54 bulbs) for \$30. If you would like the collection, excepting Oranje Nassau, which is the most expensive, the collection would be 48 bulbs and the price would be \$15. Only imported upon early orders, of course.

A SATIRE ON TULIP-GROWERS

Tulip enthusiasts have more than once been satirized by famous writers in the past. The following extract is from the pen of Edward Young and occurs in the second satire of his poem "Love of Fame: the Universal Passion."

He dotes! he dies! he, too, is rooted there.
O solid bliss! which nothing can destroy,
Except a cat, bird, snail, or idle boy.

Nor are these enemies I mention'd all;
Beware, O florist, thy ambition's fall.
A friend of mine indulg'd his noble flame,
A quaker serv'd him, Adam was his name;
To one lov'd tulip oft the master went,
Hung o'er it, and whole days in rapture spent;
But came, and miss'd it, one ill-fated hour;
He rag'd! he roar'd! "What demon cropt my flower?"
Serene, quoth Adam, "Lo! 'twas crusht by me;
Fall'n is the Baal to which thou bow'dst thy knee."

We have always believed that, in order to achieve the greatest amount of success, the very finest select high quality, the most carefully picked "mother bulbs" should be purchased and planted. After your planting is done, there are from six to seven months of the keenest anticipation, eagerly looking forward to the time when your garden will be gay with the wonderful displays made by your Tulips all flowering successfully, arrayed in their most gorgeous attire. Our prices are based upon the delivery of only such bulbs of exceptional high quality for which we have become noted, and which is the only quality of bulbs our Holland growers know that we will use.

PLEASE note that each individual order for Holland bulbs is packed in Europe and is not opened after its arrival in America until it reaches the customer. Therefore, all orders for Holland bulbs should be in our hands not later than June 30.





TULIP DAYS

The inundation of Spring
Submerges every soul.

—EMILY DICKENSON.

It would seem that no season of the garden year could be so entirely entrancing as that when the long-stemmed Breeder, Cottage, and Darwin Tulips are at the height of their beauty. Then is such gracious color, such grace of form, such gleaming freshness as never at any other time. Hundreds of beauteous spring blossoms offer themselves as foils for the loveliness of the Tulips,—May irises, iberis, dicentras, camassias, *Nepeta Mussinii*, horned pansies, flax, primroses, wallflowers, to name but a few; and overhead are the waving, fragrant plumes of lilacs, the rose-wrapped branches of Japanese crab-apples, the pinky mauve bouquets of the Judas trees, and a wealth of flowering shrubs. It is the festival moment of the young year,

“And earth unto her leaflet tips
Tingles with the spring.”

MAY TULIPS

There is a considerable difference in the general appearance and habit of the several groups of Tulips that make up the May-flowering section. Those we call Cottage Tulips, which have lived in gardens for so long a time that their exact origin is not known, in the main exhibit the fine form and graceful characteristics of *T. gesneriana*. The flowers are long and slender, oval or vase-shaped, the segments narrow and often pointed and reflexed; the stem long, slender, and willowy. Their effect is as distinctly informal as that of the early Tulips is prim and conventional. The color range of these Tulips is wide, running from gleaming, pure white through blush and all the pink tones to rose-scarlet and vermillion, and on to the richer shades of red; and from cream through an enchanting scale of yellows to



deep orange and tawny hues. Many have clearly defined stripes or margins of white or a contrasting color. Their pure, clean color is a conspicuous quality.

The Darwins, on the other hand, are distinguished for esthetic blendings of several nearly related color-tones—rose, lilac, and heliotrope; lavender, grey, and violet; scarlet, salmon, and white, to give a few examples. The yellow scale is entirely absent in this class, but in its place we have a wide choice of lavender and purple tones of inestimable value in the spring color-scheming, and beautiful for house decoration. The stems of the Darwins are taller and stronger than those of the Cottage varieties, and the flowers cup-shaped or globular and of greater substance.

To describe the Breeders were to attempt the impossible. One must see to have any appreciation of these remarkable creations. Rare color-tones, strange and beautiful color associations, bizarre effects, not to be found elsewhere in the floral kingdom, are the common possession of this most interesting class of Tulips. We have ruddy apricot overlaid with bronze, tender dove-color shot with gold, combinations of buff and terra-cotta, mauve and tawny orange, plum-color and brown, crushed strawberry and chocolate, old-rose and orange, and innumerable others, all merged and blended with such matchless delicacy as to make each flower a masterpiece of which Nature, even with all her wondrous works, must be proud. Like the Darwins, the Breeders have strong, tall stems and thick-fleshed flowers of cup or globular form.

A border backed by lilacs, laburnums, and other May-flowering trees and shrubs offers a fine setting for these May Tulips. In the border should grow many clumps of irises—Florentina, Kochii, the Germanicas in rich purple tones and the paler Intermediates—bleeding-hearts, columbines, and thalictrums for the sake of their beautiful foliage; broad growths of lyme grass and lavender cotton with their fine grey leafage. Among these the Tulips should be set in drifts of fifty or a hundred of a variety; the tawny orange varieties passing through yellow and cream to the



cool grey-lavender sorts, and on to rosy mauve, heliotrope, and purple. Against these may begin the paler pink and white sorts, deepening to salmon and rose-scarlet, to blood-red, claret, and blackish maroon. Borders of Tulips in the lavender and heliotrope shades, interspersed with plants having grey foliage, are very lovely, as are a selection of pink varieties grown against the purple-leaved shrubs and trees.

If short, twiggy branches are set among the long-stemmed Tulips just before the buds unfold, the heavy-headed flowers will not be overthrown and spoiled by beating rains and winds. The branches should be arranged so that they are as inconspicuous as possible.

As seeding weakens the bulbs, it is important that the pods be removed from choice varieties as soon as the flower fades.—L. B. W.

BREEDER, COTTAGE, DARWIN, AND OTHER LATE- FLOWERING TULIPS

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

For many years we have made a special study of these exquisitely beautiful flowers, by testing and comparing in the nurseries of the greatest specialist abroad, and by growing all varieties worth planting, for our information and guidance, in our Experimental Gardens, Brookville, L. I., in the beautiful estate of that eminent horticulturist, T. A. Havemeyer, Esq.

To be most successful with these wonderful Tulips, it is essential to procure the very finest quality, heaviest mother bulbs. We furnish these selected bulbs exclusively, as produced by a Holland firm of growers whose family has been growing bulbs for over two hundred and twenty-five years, generation after generation. They have made a specialty of Tulips for a great many years, own enormous bulb farms, are in a position to select the best soil for the cultivation of these Tulips and financially able to control the stocks of the finer and rarer varieties.

After prolonged negotiations, we have succeeded in contracting with this firm for the supply of the finest bulbs from their stock of the choice varieties, in order that we may make them more widely known in this country.

Our Tulips have been repeatedly awarded the Gold Medal of the Horticultural Society of New York.

For your convenience we offer the various types in alphabetical order.

BIZARRE AND BYBLOEMEN TULIPS

These flower about the same time as the Darwins. They are not quite so tall nor so large and show off to best advantage planted by themselves or with the Rembrandt Tulips. We offer but the finer varieties for your consideration.

BIZARRES

BLACK BOY. Fine, medium-sized flower, with dark brown penciling on golden yellow ground. Height 21 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

BONAPARTE. Light bronze, flamed yellow and mahogany. Height 21 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

GLORIA MUNDI. Clear yellow, with brownish black markings. Height 21 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

JUPITER. Large, well-formed golden yellow flowers, flushed and flecked a deep mahogany; very beautiful. Height 23 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

LE DUEL. Very beautiful, large flower of a clear yellow, feathered dark coffee-brown. Height 20 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

ZEBRA. Very showy, large flower; clear yellow ground with almost black markings. Height 23 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.





ROSE BYBLOEMEN

ADMIRAAL VAN KINSBERGEN. A large, beautiful flower on strong stem; pure white pencilings on a bright crimson field. Height 23 inches. \$1.80 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CERISE PRIMO. Very fine flower; pure white with delicate pink markings; very distinct. Height 23 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

HEBE. Attractively marked pure white with flames of pale rose. Height 21 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

LAC SANS PAREIL. Delicate pink, feathered white, with red markings. Height 22 in. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

PERLE SCHAAP. One of the most beautiful; clear rose, flamed white. Height 23 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

ROSE RIANTE. Exquisitely shaped, good-sized flower; white ground, feathered rose. Height 21 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

VIOLET BYBLOEMEN

AMPHION. Striking Tulip; the color is violet, with brown and creamy white pencilings. Height 21 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

KING ARTHUR. Most attractive flower, showing a yellow ground with violet and lilac markings. Height 21 inches. \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

LA VICTORIEUSE. Magnificent, large flower on stout stem; the field is of a creamy white, flamed and feathered violet-purple. Height 24 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

PRINS HENDRIK. Extremely beautiful, though small, flower; creamy white ground, with violet stripe through the center of each petal. Height 24 inches. \$6.50 for 10.

TABLEAU DE RUBENS. A beautifully colored, good-sized flower, showing a field of clear violet with a deep brown edge. Height 23 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

VIOLET PONCEAU. Distinct flower, with fine violet markings on a white ground. Height 23 inches. \$1.75 for 10, \$14 per 100.

BOTANICAL TULIPS AND SPECIES

The general characteristics of the various species, all of which are natives of Asia Minor and Central Asia, are bright colors and recurved petals. These Tulips do not always feel happy in their new surroundings and after two, or possibly three, seasons, they will disappear. With care and the provision of suitable quarters they will flower quite satisfactorily. They feel best contented in rock-gardens and borders. The list we offer contains the varieties that have proven most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIS (syn. Celsiana). Interesting small species with yellow funnel-shaped flowers tinged with red. It grows from 6 to 9 inches tall and flowers in May. Enjoys a warm position with some chalk in the soil. \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

BATALINII. A most lovely miniature species with bland, butter-yellow, fragrant blossoms with pointed petals borne on stems that seldom exceed 4 inches in height. It flowers in April and should be given a choice position in the rock-garden near patches of lavender aubrietia. Increases well both by offsets and through self-sowing. \$7 for 10, \$65 per 100.

CLUSIANA. Charming, sprightly flower; glistening white, with a carmine flame on each petal; erect stem 9 to 12 inches tall and glaucous leaves. Likes a warm, sheltered corner in deep vegetable soil. Delightful for forcing. \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$95 per 1,000.

DASYSTEMON. This small species frequently bears several yellow-and-white flowers to a stem. When closed they are greenish in color and have the appearance of small water-lily buds. Grows about 6 inches tall. \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

GREIGHI. Brilliant scarlet, goblet-shaped flower with pointed, slightly reflexing petals, and broad, thick leaves flushed with purple. Flowers in late April and May and is one of the most gorgeous of Tulips. Lovely with a groundwork of chionodoxa. Hot, dry situation. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, \$175 per 1,000.

KAUFMANNIANA. One of the most beautiful of all Tulips. Large, creamy flower, brilliantly marked with carmine, yellow center. Flower opens flat and is carried on a stem usually less than a foot in height. Blooms early in April out-of-doors and is delightful for forcing. The bulbs should be planted at least 6 inches deep. \$1 for 10, \$8.50 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.





LINIFOLIA. A Syrian species 6 inches tall, dazzling scarlet blossoms with pointed segments and very narrow, slightly wavy leaves. They open very wide; very effective above a carpet of *Sedum album*. Likes a southern exposure in rather gritty soil. \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100, \$195 per 1,000.

OCULUS-SOLIS. Deep red flowers, with pointed segments and black base, carried on an erect stem 12 to 18 inches tall. Flowers medium size. \$1.25 for 10, \$9.50 per 100, \$90 per 1,000.

PERSICA. A charming dwarf for narrow borders or the rock-garden. Fragrant yellow flowers, bronze on the exterior, are borne in twos or threes on a slender, curving stem. \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

PRÆSTANS. A gay scarlet beauty often bearing two or more flowers to a stem. It appears above ground so early that it is best to plant it among dwarf shrubs that will protect it from frosts. Flowers large and borne on 8-inch stems. \$2 for 10, \$16 per 100, \$155 per 1,000.

SAXATILIS. Earliest Tulip to bloom. Flowers mauve, shot with rose, carried on 8-inch stems. Frequently two-flowered. Easily forced. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$145 per 1,000.

SPRENGERI. The latest of all Tulips to flower. Makes a handsome group in the rock-garden or border. The flowers are large and bright orange-scarlet. Grows from 8 to 10 inches tall and when established self-sows freely. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, \$245 per 1,000.

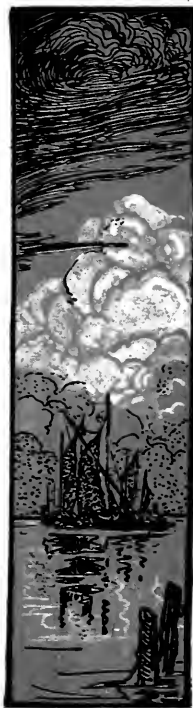
SYLVESTRIS. Deliciously fragrant, butter-yellow blossoms, often two to a stem, with bronze exteriors, carried on slender, arching stem. A charming species that increases rapidly when once established. Interplant with grape hyacinths. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$48 per 1,000.

VIRIDIFLORA. Pale green, edged with creamy yellow; open flower with pointed petals. Very nice to cut with yellow or pink Tulips. Height 20 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

VIRIDIFLORA PRÆCOX. Similar to the above but earlier, larger, and finer in every respect. Height 20 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$22 per 100, \$210 per 1,000.

VITELLINA. A beautifully shaped flower of a creamy yellow tint opens with the earliest of the May Tulips. Dwarf, sturdy habit. Fragrance like that of oranges. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

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BREEDER TULIPS

These aristocrats of the Tulip family, with their immense blooms, borne on strong, stiff stems, frequently exceeding a height of 40 inches, have become, of recent years, the most sought after of all the Tulips.

The Rembrandtesque tone in their deep coloring and the artistic blending of shades, as well as the great possibilities offered in combinations of color, have made them especially valuable to the critical garden enthusiast. The following list contains all most beautiful, most fascinating sorts—I would have all in my garden; the rarest in small groupings, the better-known sorts in extensive plantings.

Varieties that may be successfully forced are marked with an asterisk (*).

ABD-EL-KADER. Large flower; dark bronze, shaded lighter at edge of petals, inside bronzy brown, olive-green base. Height 30 inches. \$5.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

APRICOT. Dull, bronzy buff, shaded ruddy apricot, yellow-chrome base; inside chestnut-red. Fine flower; good substance. Height 25 in. \$1.35 for 10, \$11 per 100.

BACCHUS. Large, long flower on a graceful stem; dark violet-blue, with darker bloom on outside of petals, inside violet-blue, white base. The bluest of all Tulips; a magnificent specimen. Height 33 inches. \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

***BRONZE QUEEN.** Large, strong flower, stout stem; fine form; purplish fawn, interior buff-yellow, bright lemon-chrome base; filaments olive above, yellow below. May be forced. Height 28 in. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

CARDINAL MANNING. Very large, egg-shaped flower; bishop's purple, flushed rosy bronze, changing to an almost pure orange at the extreme edges of the petals; the base is tinged yellow; filaments blue at apex. Height 34 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

CHERBOURG. Exceedingly beautiful, large, egg-shaped flower; golden feathered and streaked purple-brown; the base is slightly stained. We have only a few bulbs of this extraordinary variety to offer at \$12 each. Those who would like to see all the strangely wonderful varieties should include a bulb or two of Cherbourg in their order.

COPERNICUS. Dark coppery bronze, flushed old-rose, interior warm brown with yellow base. A splendid, large flower. Height 27 inches. \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.



CORIDION. Clear yellow, overlaid with stripe of lilac through center of petals. Height 28 inches. \$1.90 for 10, \$17 per 100.

***DON PEDRO.** Morocco-red on a cadmium-yellow ground, interior dark reddish mahogany, yellowish base streaked olive; filaments olive. A beautiful, large, fragrant flower. Combines wonderfully with lighter varieties. Height 28 inches. \$2.30 for 10, \$20 per 100.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Enormous, well-shaped flower on stiff stem; one of the giants of this family; beautiful deep violet with large white base. Height 33 in. \$6 for 10, \$55 per 100.

GARIBALDI. Long flower of fine form on tall stem; pale lilac-bronze with pale yellow border; a pale form of Bronze Queen, with a bluish tinge. Height 32 inches. \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

GODET PARFAIT. Very large flower of striking color—deep purple-violet with white base and blue halo. Height 29 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

***GOLDEN BRONZE.** Very attractive light brownish yellow, slightly flushed heliotrope, interior deep mahogany-brown, base deep chrome; filaments yellow. Height 24 in. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

GOLDFINCH. Well-formed, large, pointed flower on tall, strong stem. Golden chestnut, interior mahogany-brown, shaded golden brown, yellow base streaked olive. Height 30 in. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

HELOISE. Enormous flower of especially fine form; purplish red, with yellow center edged olive. Height 25 inches. \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

INDIAN CHIEF. A most artistic flower carried on a very tall, stiff stem; reddish purple flushed coppery brown. Height 32 inches. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

JAMES WATT. Magnificent, large flower of fine, round form; slaty violet, with few yellow streaks. Interior dark mahogany, slightly shaded brown, fine green base starred white. Height 25 in. \$8 for 10.

***JAUNE D'ŒUF.** Well-formed, large flower on tall stem; bright, deep lemon-chrome, with a slight flush of pale purple on the outer segments, large, pale green base; filaments greenish. Height 28 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

KLOPSTOCK. A very handsome Tulip; bishop's purple, margined with purplish lilac, inside rosy lilac, edged rosy white, large, pale yellow base, with blue star. Height 24 inches. \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

LE MIROIR. Brilliant violet-blue, large white base margined blue; most attractive flower. Beautiful novelty. Height 25 inches. \$6.50 for 10, \$62 per 100.

LA TOURQUOISE. Large flower of exquisite form on a strong, straight stem; of great substance, keeping for a long time. A fine light brick-red, with broad edge of deep yellow. \$8 for 10, \$75 per 100.

LE MOGOL. Pale silvery lilac, passing into white, interior deep mauve-lilac with fine white base and blue halo. Not a large flower but exquisitely colored. Height 29 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

***LOUIS XIV.** Very large, goblet-shaped, magnificent flower. Dark, dull, bluish violet, with tawny margin, circular dull blue base starred yellow. A wonderful Tulip of striking beauty. Just think of a large border of these giants springing out of masses of forget-me-nots or yellow pansies. We shall make a special price for these just to encourage the planting of hundreds for effect. We have exhibited flowers of this variety with stems which measured 42 inches from the top of the bulb to the top of the flower, grown from the special select stock we supply. Height 32 inches. \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

LUCIFER. Very fine large flower on a tall stem; dark orange with rosy bloom, interior scarlet-orange with more or less circular yellow base, ringed with pale olive; filaments olive. Height 30 inches. \$1.75 for 10, \$16 per 100.

MADAME LETHIERRY. Well-formed, fine flower of a deep rose-pink, flushed with salmon at the outside margin and on the whole of the inside of each segment; the base is yellowish near the ovary, passing to a greenish black ring. Height 25 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

MADRAS. Very beautiful dark bronzy yellow, shaded old-gold, heliotrope stripe on outer petals, yellow base starred green. Height 28 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

MARÉCHAL VICTOR. A wonderful new variety. Large flower of a clear blue with brown border and yellow base. Should be in every collection. Height 30 inches. \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

MARIE LOUISE. Very handsome flower of old-rose, flushed orange-salmon, edged bronzy orange; olive base. Height 24 in. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

NEWTON. The tallest of all late-flowering varieties. Dark purple with plum bloom on outer petals; very fine amongst arabis or forget-me-nots. Height 36 inches. \$9 for 10.

OLD TIMES. Extremely handsome novelty. Fine form and substance; light yellow, flamed outside with dull purple, interior lightly flushed with purple; filaments streaked with black. Splendid for borders; Height 22 in. \$7.50 for 10, \$70 per 100.





PALADIN. Large flower of a rich deep old-rose, shaded lighter toward the border; interior apricot, shaded deeper toward the ovary; base yellow, with greenish star. Height 28 inches. \$3.60 for 10, \$34 per 100.

PANORAMA. Large, goblet-shaped flower; rich chestnut-red; base and filaments chestnut-brown. Height 26 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

PINK PEARL. A wonderfully effective novelty offered by us for the first time in very limited quantity. Beautiful flower, of fine form; lilac-pink with rosy bloom, interior rose, shaded creamy white. \$3.50 each, \$34 for 10.

PLUTARCHUS. Very handsome Tulip of good form and substance; flamed dull purple, interior lemon-yellow, with greenish base and filaments. Height 25 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

PRINCE ALBERT. Glowing mahogany-brown, shaded dull bronze, green base. Splendid variety for the border. Height 30 inches. \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. Large, very showy, well-formed flower of great substance; terra-cotta, edged orange-yellow, base indefinite yellow, streaked with olive; filaments olive. Height 26 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

PRINCE OF WALES. Large, open flower; dark bronze, shaded red, interior coppery brown, with black base, starred yellow. Height 28 in. \$2.75 for 10, \$25 per 100.

ROI SOLEIL. A magnificent Tulip of striking beauty. A wonderful combination of dark violet-blue and shades of bronze. Fine, large, well-formed flower. Plant with yellow pansies or light-colored wall-flowers. Many of these gorgeous varieties are still extremely scarce, and they should not yet be listed by us as stock is so limited, but we are very anxious to have you try some of them, knowing that they will give you great pleasure and be a source of much pride. We shall make the price of these, if ordered with other bulbs, of course, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

SALOMON. Very long, well-formed flower, carried on a graceful, tall stem. The color of this fine Tulip is a beautiful lilac, shaded silvery white, with a large white base. Height 30 inches. \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100.

***SANS PAREIL.** Medium-sized flower on strong stem; glowing purplish violet, yellow and white base; brilliant flower. Height 33 in. \$5.50 for 10, \$52 per 100.

SAPHO. Large flower of a most graceful habit and exquisite color—dark violet shaded purple, white base. Height 25 in. \$6.50 for 10, \$62 per 100.

***ST. JAMES.** Large flower on tall stem; globular form; chestnut-brown, flushed bronze, passing into gold, interior ruddy mahogany, edged golden brown, with yellow and green base. Strikingly beautiful Tulip that we should like you to try among forget-me-nots or white pansies or arabis. Will make a superb display. Height 30 in. Very scarce. \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

SUPERBA. Medium-sized flower of perfect form; shining velvety black, tinted golden brown, yellow base, starred green. Flower and stem are covered with an ashy bloom, making this variety exceedingly attractive. Height 30 inches. \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

TURENNE. Fine, large, egg-shaped flower; nigrosin-violet, intensifying with age, heavily flushed bronze margin. Base baryta-yellow, irregular blue margin. Height 25 in. \$1.65 for 10, \$15 per 100.

***VELVET KING.** Immense flower on extra-strong stem. Its robust growth makes it one of the showiest and most conspicuous; fine cup-shaped form; bright, dark, royal purple, small, white, sharply defined base. A giant. Magnificent planted in masses of yellow pansies, or dotted through a large planting of the fine pale heliotrope Darwin Tulip, Dream. Height 31 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

VIOLET QUEEN. Long flower of splendid form and substance; segments somewhat pointed. Rich reddish purple, white base, tinged yellow; filaments blue above the middle. Height 25 inches. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

***VULCAN.** Beautifully shaped flower of a color unlike any other—reddish apricot, with broad margin of bright buff-yellow, interior dark apricot, edged yellow, with dark green base starred yellow. Extremely pretty when forced. A great acquisition. Height 24 inches. \$1.25 each, \$12 for 10.

WILBERFORCE. Extremely pretty flower of a buff-orange, flushed cherry-rose, edged yellow; medium-sized flower on tall stem. Height 27 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$24 per 100.

WILLIAM, THE SILENT. Enormous, well-formed flower, on tall, strong stem; dark purple-blue, with darker bloom on outer petals, white base. One more scarce variety that we should like to see in the garden of every lover of Tulips. An exceptionally fine novelty. Height 26 inches. We shall make a special price of \$2.50 each, \$24 for 10.

***YELLOW PERFECTION.** A large flower of remarkable beauty. Light bronze-yellow, edged golden yellow, interior bronzy brown, yellow base starred green. Height 26 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.





COTTAGE TULIPS

All the Tulips offered in our list are very beautiful, presenting a great variety in form and coloring. They are prized for cutting on account of their long stems and graceful habit, and are especially adapted for permanent hardy flower-borders, where they should be freely planted in large clumps and in masses.

Plant 6 inches deep and not less than 5 inches apart. To insure proper drainage, sand, to the depth of an inch, should be put underneath the bulb.

For successful forcing we recommend deep pots or pans, such as are commonly called azalea pans. The bulbs must be set farther apart than is the case with the early Tulips, and they must be given plenty of light when brought into the conservatory. They should be grown slowly under moderate temperature.

Some of the varieties may be had in bloom in pots with gentle forcing; the best of these we have indicated with an asterisk (*).

AVIS KENNICOTT. Very large, chrome-yellow flower, with striking black base and anthers. Effective grown near *Iris Kochii*. Height 23 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

***BOUTON D'OR.** A golden yellow flower with black anthers that forms a lovely contrast with forget-me-nots. Fine as a cut-flower. One of the latest to bloom. Forces well. Height 22 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$46 per 1,000.

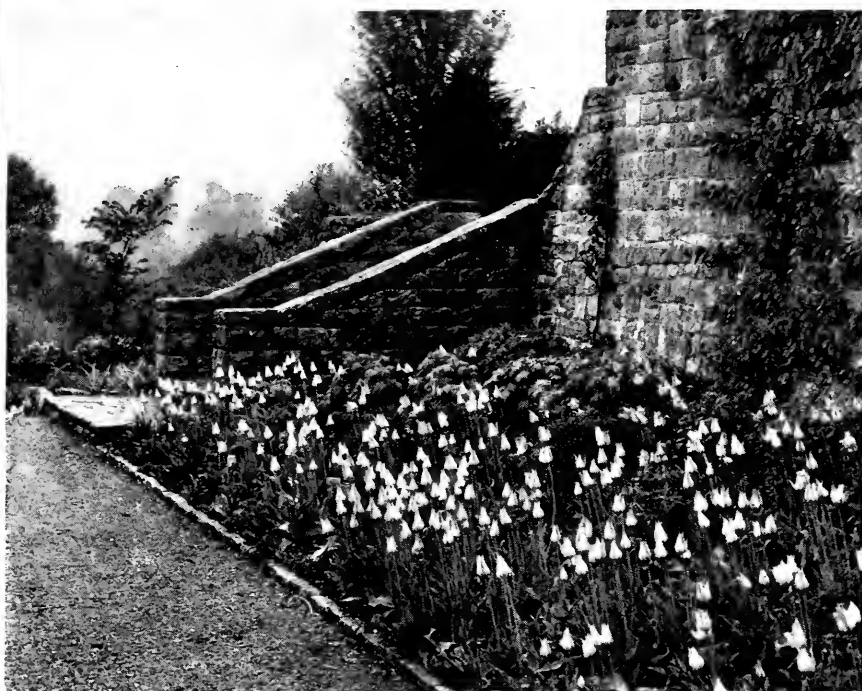
CORONATION SCARLET. Bright scarlet flower with reflexing petals, often giving three flowers to the bulb. Fine for cutting. Height 21 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$54 per 1,000.

DAYBREAK. Fine long flower of a pale mauve; with broad, creamy margin and soft green base. Height 19 inches. \$1.35 for 10, \$11 per 100.

DORIS. Esthetic combination of rosy lilac and silver-grey; beautiful long flower, good for cutting or for border planting. Height 24 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$46 per 1,000.

***ELEGANS ALBA.** A delightful creamy white Tulip with narrow carmine margin that does not spread as the flower ages. A bed of this is very pretty edged with the old-fashioned green-and-white striped funkia. Height 22 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$82 per 1,000.





ELEGANS LUTEA MAXIMA (syn., Golden Spire). A large, pale yellow flower with pointed, reflexing petals, flushed scarlet. Handsome border Tulip. Height 15 in. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$82 per 1,000.

ELEGANS LUTEA PALLIDA (syn., Leghorn Bonnet). Pale yellow with slightly reflexing petals. Fine for cutting and lovely grown among the young bronze foliage of astilbe. Height 16 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$62 per 1,000.

***FAIRY QUEEN.** Effective association of lilac and amber; beautiful silvery heliotrope shade when forced. Large flower, one of the most lovely of Cottage Tulips. Height 20 in. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

FLAVA. A canary-yellow Tulip of satiny texture. Leaves silvery green. Lovely planted against Persian lilacs. The blossoms last a full fortnight after other border varieties are past. Height 25 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$14 per 100.

FULGENS. Flowers rich crimson, borne on tall, slender stems. A most graceful variety for cutting or growing in the borders among wallflowers. May be forced slowly. Height 25 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

FULGENS LUTEA MAXIMA (syn., Mrs. Moon). One of the best tall yellow Tulips. Beautiful vase-shaped flowers, carried on sturdy stems. Splendid among the rich purple irises of the Germanica section. Height 25 in. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

FULGENS LUTEA PALLIDA. Pale yellow, large, reflexing flower. Plant behind mounds of purple aubrietia. Height 18 in. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

GESNERIANA AURANTIACA MAJOR (syn., Globe of Fire). Graceful, long, narrow orange-scarlet flower. Beautiful against blue spruces. Height 22 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

GESNERIANA IXIODES. Charming oval flower of soft canary-yellow, with a black base. Lovely for borders among sky-blue flax. Height 24 inches. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

GESNERIANA LUTEA. Warm yellow flower of fine form. Fine for herbaceous borders among clumps of creamy Intermediate iris. Height 24 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

GESNERIANA LUTEA PALLIDA. Pale yellow, sweet-scented, fine form. Height 24 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

GESNERIANA SPATHULATA. The finest of the Gesneriana group. Rich ruby-crimson flower with a blue base, and long, slender segments. Makes magnificent beds or is splendid massed against evergreens. Height 24 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

GLARE OF THE GARDEN. One of the finest red Tulips; long-pointed flower; crimson-red, with black base. Height 23 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.





GOLD DUST. Large, chrome-yellow flower, with dull orange-colored edge. Height 24 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

GRENADIER. A grand, large Tulip of fine form and good substance borne on strong stem; dazzlingly brilliant orange-red, yellow base. Height 21 inches. \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

HAMMER HALES. Very long flower; remarkable blending of bronze, old-rose, apricot, and fawn-color. Beautiful flower of marked distinction. Very scarce. Height 24 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

ILLUMINATION. Warm-toned flower of deep yellow, flushed with scarlet. Lovely planted among sky-blue flax. Height 24 inches. \$2.20 for 10, \$20 per 100.

INGLEScombe PINK (syn., Salmon Queen). A beautiful salmon-pink Tulip that is most effective grown among clumps of Florentine iris, with a foreground of *Nepeta Mussinii*. Height 24 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5.20 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

INGLEScombe SCARLET. A glowing vermilion-red Tulip that is very handsome grown in the shrubby border. Height 20 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

INGLEScombe YELLOW. Perfectly formed, beautiful flower, carried on a sturdy stem. Very good canary-yellow; occasionally shows a crimson edge. Plant with forget-me-nots. Height 21 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

***INNOCENCE.** A very beautiful, pure white Tulip with a yellow base, borne on a tall, strong stem. A group of these Tulips shows finely near Paul's scarlet thorn. Forces well if brought on late and slowly. Height 20 inches. \$2.25 for 10, \$21 per 100.

INNOVATION. Gay pink and white flower, particularly pretty in the bud. Charming among purple-horned pansies. Height 20 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

JOHN RUSKIN. Long, oval flower of apricot-orange, shaded with rose and lilac, with a soft yellow margin. A beautiful variety to grow against any grey-leaved shrub or plant. One of the most striking of the entire Tulip family; splendid for massed borders. Height 16 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

KINGFISHER. Quaint combination of creamy yellow and brownish violet. Large flower, carried on a strong stem. Height 18 inches. \$3.50 for 10, \$32 per 100.

LA CANDEUR (syn., Parisian White). Opalescent flower of lovely form. Charming for bedding among forget-me-nots. Height 16 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

LA MERVEILLE. Rich blend of terra-cotta and orange-red; a lovely, long, fragrant flower. Shows splendidly against evergreens and is beautiful massed behind *Iris albicans*. A large mass-planting of this variety made by us in the New York Botanical Gardens was considered one of the most effective displays, long to be remembered. Height 30 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. A beautiful and distinct light yellow Tulip with reflexing petals; deliciously fragrant. Is effective when grown with the Darwin Eutrope against a background of grey lyme grass. Height 18 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100, \$61 per 1,000.

***MOONLIGHT.** The best pale yellow Tulip; a lovely color and the flower is very long and of fine oval shape. Beautiful in the borders among early irises, bleeding-heart and *Nepeta Mussinii*. Height 25 in. 95 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$72 per 1,000.

MRS. KERRELL. Soft rose-colored Tulip with amber lights. Extremely beautiful; lasts a long time. Fine open flower with pointed segments. A remarkably distinct variety. Height 18 inches. \$2.75 for 10, \$26 per 100.

ORANGE KING. A lovely merging of rose with orange and orange with scarlet characterizes this variety, the whole set off by the touch of black in the anthers. Sweet-scented and of globular form. Height 23 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$48 per 1,000.

PICOTEE (syn., Maiden's Blush). Lovely pointed white flower with carmine edges that suffuse the flower as it ages. Makes gay beds with forget-me-nots. Height 20 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$4.75 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

PICOTEE YELLOW. A yellow counterpart of the above. Of fine form and graceful habit. Height 20 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

PLUTO. A rose-colored Tulip with violet lights. A good new Tulip of the Picotee type. Height 23 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

PRIDE OF INGLEScombe. A long, finely formed, beautiful creamy Tulip of satin-like texture, turning carmine with age. A new variety of the type of Picotee. Height 23 inches. \$1 for 10, \$8.50 per 100, \$82 per 1,000.

QUAINTNESS. Golden brown, overlaid with rose, the interior mahogany-brown, with yellow base. A remarkable color scheme to be found among the Cottage Tulips. A fine pointed flower. Height 20 inches. \$3.50 for 10, \$32 per 100.





RETROFLEXA. This lovely light yellow Tulip is often taken for a lily on account of its deeply reflexing petals. A lovely variety; beautiful for cutting. Grow in masses against purple Persian lilacs and white-flowering shrubs. Height 18 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

RETROFLEXA SUPERBA. Most effective on account of its severe and simple beauty. The form is particularly impressive; the corolla in its lower part fills out roundly and delicately like an urn; then is somewhat contracted upward and again curved outward at the point of the three outer and narrower sepals. The stem has that slight amount of curvation which would redeem it from the appearance of formality. The color is a fresh honey-yellow, extremely beautiful; one of the most elegant of the family. Should be planted in groups of 12 to 25 among other plants and they will impress us as no other Tulip can. Height 18 inches. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

ROYAL WHITE. Beautiful, globular flower of good substance; pure white with light primrose on center of petals; base with a diffused yellow blotch. Height 17 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

SIR HARRY. Fine mauve-pink, broad base, lightly waved petals. Fine for cutting and for planting among grey-leaved plants. Height 26 in. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

SOLFERINA. A fine oval Tulip of a paler yellow than Moonlight. Beautiful grouped beside some of the warm purple Darwins. Height 24 in. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

STRIPED BEAUTY (syn., Summer Beauty). Lilac-rose flower streaked with carmine. Bright and unusual in color. Height 18 in. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

***THE FAWN.** This fine oval Tulip exhibits a lovely blending of rose and fawn-color. Lovely for cutting. Height 20 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$42 per 1,000.

THE LIZARD. A fantastic color scheme. A blood-red flower with a purple bloom on the petals that are also feathered yellow and white. Height 24 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

TWILIGHT. A soft-toned violet Tulip with a white base and midrib. Fine form. Plant among light yellow irises and *Iberis sempervirens*. Height 23 inches. \$2.75 for 10, \$26 per 100.

UNION JACK (syn., Distinction). Lighter shade of violet than the foregoing. Good for late forcing and for border planting among yellow and white flowers. Height 20 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

VITELLINA. Sweet-scented creamy flower of large size. Looks well planted with some clear pink variety. Forces well. Height 20 inches. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

WALTER T. WARE. The best deep golden yellow Tulip. Superb among rich purple Irises or massed against evergreens or Lilacs. Has extraordinary lasting qualities. Beautiful globular flower with reflexing segments. We should like you to try some of these beautiful darkest yellow Tulips as they lend themselves for superb combinations. Height 18 inches. \$4 for 10, \$37 per 100.

ZOMERSCHOON. The oldest Tulip in cultivation. Lovely old Dutch Tulip with a color-scheme of old ivory and carmine, warmed by the golden glow from the heart of the flower. Best seen in full sunshine. Height 20 inches. \$4 for 10, \$37 per 100.

We recommend that garden-lovers always secure the heaviest "mother bulbs" for most successful Tulip planting. Our Holland growers have frequently told us that less than 5 per cent of the entire Holland bulb crop consists of that extra-high grade which we demand from them. We pay them well for giving us this select stock. Our prices in these lists are based upon delivery of such supreme quality only.

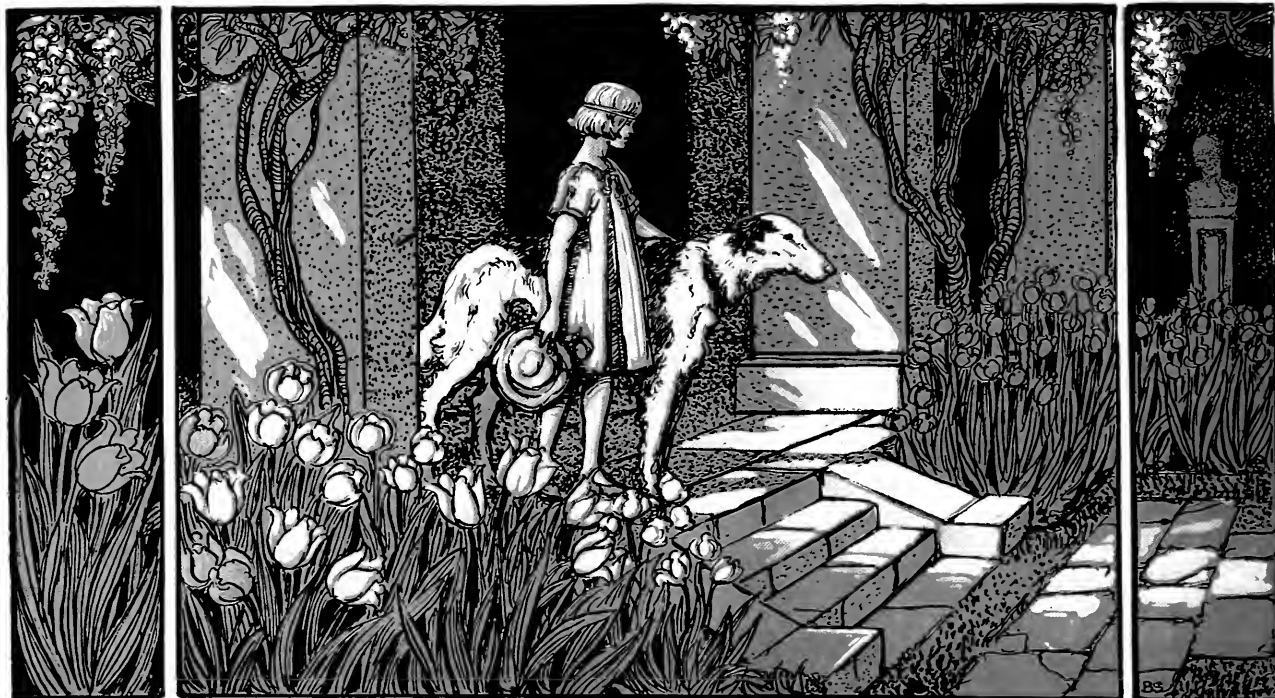
AN OLD ESTIMATE OF THE TULIP

Comme l'on voit qu'entre les Animaux l'Homme a la domination; entre les Astres le Soleil tient le premier rang; et entre les pierres précieuses le Diamant est le plus estimable: ainsi il est certain qu'entre les fleurs la Tulipe emporte le prix.

—DE LA CHESNÉE MONSTEREUL, in the *Floriste François*, 1654.

To make as wide a distribution as possible of the finer varieties, we offer one thousand May-flowering Tulips, ten each of one hundred varieties, including all types, each variety packed separately and carefully labeled, for \$60 on orders received up to June 30 only.





DARWIN TULIPS

The varieties named in our list have been specially selected as being distinct, showy, and beautiful, so that you need have no hesitation in choosing the colors you require, as all are good.

With gentle forcing, these grand Tulips may be had in bloom late in February; one or two sorts may be successfully forced for January flowering. Varieties that may be successfully forced we have marked with an asterisk (*); a few that are exceptionally fine forciers we have indicated with a dagger (†) for your guidance.

Awarded several Gold Medals by the Horticultural Society of New York.

For culture, the same suggestions obtain as are made for the Cottage Tulips.

AFTERGLOW (syn., Katherine Havemeyer)

The first six flowers of this unusually showy variety were exhibited by us a few years ago in the New York Botanical Gardens, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York. Here we christened this beautiful variety "Katherine Havemeyer," in honor of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, wife of the eminent horticulturist of that name. Later, the stock of this Tulip was purchased by one of the large Holland bulb-growers, who gave it the name "Afterglow."

The beautiful color is a striking association of rose and orange, with salmon lights. It is a sport of *Baronne de la Tonnaye*, which is of great interest in that it is the first instance of a Darwin sporting to the Breeder tones. Height 28 inches.

As the discoverers and introducers of this superb novelty, knowing the gorgeous effect it creates in the garden, we urge all to order some of the bulbs. Though stock is still scarce, we shall make the price \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100. (Not ordered by itself, of course, but as part of a general order.)

***ANDRE DORIA.** A warm, reddish maroon with a darker base. Splendid flower of satiny texture. Fine for borders among the early irises or for forcing. Height 29 in. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$62 per 1,000.

***ANTON MAUVE.** Enormous, well-formed flower of good substance. Violet, bordered soft grayish white. This fine variety should be planted in semi-shade. Height 25 inches. \$2.75 for 10, \$25 per 100.



*ANTON ROOZEN. A darker shade of bright rose than Baronne de la Tonnaye, paler at the edges. Plant with white Tulips near wisteria. Height 28 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$53 per 1,000.

APHRODITE. An exquisite new Darwin of clear silvery pink, deeper within. Very large flower on tall stem. Height 32 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.

†ARIADNE. Enormous, cup-shaped flower of great substance; striking crimson color, with large violet base. Splendid for border planting or for pot culture. Height 28 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$58 per 1,000.

BARONNE DE LA TONNAYE. Bright rose-colored Tulip, paling at the edges. Makes splendid beds with blue or white forget-me-nots. Height 30 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$46 per 1,000.

†BARTIGON. A very showy, shapely flower of good substance on strong stem; fiery crimson, with pure white base, broadly ringed deep blue. It is splendid for forcing. Height 28 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

BLEU AIMABLE. Small, distinctly formed flower of bluish heliotrope; blooms late. Height 26 inches. \$1.80 for 10, \$16 per 100.

BLEU CÉLESTE. Violet-blue flower of fine form. Handsome near Tulips of clear pink tones. Height 30 inches. \$2.75 for 10, \$26 per 100.

*CARL BECKER. Beautiful rose-pink, conspicuous blue base. A splendid variety for the border. Plant among bushes of grey Cantolina or lavender cotton. Height 30 in. 65 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

CARMEN. Enormous flower on a very long stem; carmine-rose, shaded salmon-rose, base stained green; filaments black. Height 30 inches. \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

*CENTENAIRE. Large, well-formed, striking rosy violet flower; blooms early and is one of the best to force. Height 30 inches. \$1.55 for 10, \$14 per 100.

CITY OF HAARLEM. Fine cup-shaped flower of rich, warm red, with steel-blue base, ringed white. One of the finest and largest of the red Darwins. A huge, deep, dark-looking scarlet flower. Height 30 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$23 per 100.

*CLARA BUTT. Lovely pure pink Tulip that looks well with some of the maroon varieties; striking when massed against purple barberry. One of the best to force. Height 28 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$47 per 1,000.

*CRÉPUSCULE. Lilac, with rosy flush. A charming variety for cutting and forces well. Height 28 inches. \$1.35 for 10, \$12 per 100.

DAL ONGARO. A graceful large flower of lavender-blue, deeper within, pure white base. Height 28 inches. \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.



DREAM. A beautiful Darwin in tones of warm, light heliotrope. Most effective planted near *Cercis canadensis* (Judas tree) with gray lyme grass as background. Height 20 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$56 per 1,000.

DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG. Most lovely association of grey-lilac and rosy heliotrope. A magnificent flower of perfect form, borne on a stiff stem. Makes lovely beds with white Violas. Height 29 inches. \$2.20 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ECLIPSE. Bold, imposing flower of open form; warm blood-red, with blue base. Makes glowing patches of color in the borders. Height 26 inches. \$1.70 for 10, \$15 per 100.

EDMÉE (syn., Beauty). The brightest cherry-pink Tulip of this type. Plant among grey foliage, near wisteria. Height 28 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

***ERGUSTE.** One of the best of the lilac Darwins; lovely interplanted with sky-blue flax; most graceful form. Good for forcing. Height 28 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

***EUROPE.** Splendid glowing salmon-scarlet Tulip, with white base. Mass behind *Nepeta Mussinii* between clumps of Florentine iris. Good variety for pot culture. Height 24 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

***EUTERPE.** Silvery lilac with rosy tone; dainty, coy, incurving of the edges of its outer petals. This charming variety makes a beautiful bed planted with *Stachys lanata*. Height 29 inches. 95 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

FAUST. One of the best dark purple Darwins. A fine variety for planting among pink kinds, or between clumps of bleeding-heart. Height 31 inches. \$1.25 for 10, \$11 per 100.

***FLAMINGO.** One of the most beautiful pink Tulips. Exquisite pure color and satin sheen. Lovely pointed flower. Beautiful in border among camassias, *Nepeta Mussinii*, and bleeding-heart. Height 28 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$65 per 1,000.

***FRA ANGELICO.** Fine cup-shaped flower of a deep maroon-black—a rich glossy color. Height 29 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

***FRANS HALS.** Finely formed, very large flower; bright bluish violet, base blue, with white halo. Height 28 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$22 per 100.

GIANT. A superb glowing reddish purple Darwin, with a white base. Flower of enormous size. Height 30 inches. \$2.80 for 10, \$26 per 100.

GLOW. There is no more brilliant Darwin Tulip than this. Vermilion-scarlet, of fine form. Unrivalled for massing in borders of shrubs. Makes fine beds carpeted with lavender *Viola cornuta*. Height 26 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

GRYPHUS. A fine, warm-toned, velvety purple Tulip of unusually fine form, borne on graceful stem, and with base stained yellow. Height 27 inches. \$1.75 for 10, \$16 per 100.

***ISIS.** Unquestionably one of the best red Darwins. An intense brilliant color. Makes superb beds. Height 28 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

JUBILEE. Stands out among the blue-violet Tulips as a variety of great merit. The color is rich and deep; the flower enormous, of open form and fine lasting qualities. Height 31 inches. \$2.70 for 10, \$25 per 100.

†KING GEORGE V. Immense flower of unusual substance carried on a strong stem. Brilliant cherry-red, base slightly starred blue, with white halo. Unsurpassed for forcing. Height 26 inches. \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

***LA CANDEUR (syn., White Queen).** The nearest to a white Darwin. Delicate opalescent tints and effective black anthers. Charming with *Anchusa myosotidiflora*. Height 27 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$52 per 1,000.

LA FRANÇÉE. A most beautiful and distinct pink Tulip with a blue base. Plant near purple barberry or purple plum, with camassias and bleeding-hearts. Height 30 inches. \$3.80 for 10, \$36 per 100.

***LA TRISTESSE.** A tall, slaty violet Tulip with grey rim of medium size but good form. Effective grouped among yellow Tulips in light tones. Height 30 inches. Record height in our trials 40 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100, \$58 per 1,000.

***LA TULIPE NOIRE.** The darkest of the Tulips. A very large, rich velvety blackish maroon flower. Height 28 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

†LE NÔTRE. A grand new Tulip, excellent for forcing for exhibition purposes. Beautiful pink, with large, dull base, rayed blue and white. Height 26 inches. \$9 for 10, \$86 per 100.

†L'INGENUE. A lovely flushed flower, large, and well adapted for border culture. Combines well with the Darwin, Euterpe. Height 28 in. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

LOUISE DE LA VALLIÈRE. A variety of conspicuous beauty. A clear tone of cherry-pink with no hint of mauve. Scarce. Height 24 inches. \$2.50 for 10, \$22 per 100.





*LOVELINESS. Soft carmine-rose, paler at margin; good size and of fine form; lovely in every way; splendid forcer. Height 23 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

*MADAME KRELAGE. Tender pink with lilac tones. Beautiful in the borders and one of the most reliable for pot-culture. Height 32 inches. Record height in our trials 38 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100, \$63 per 1,000.

MADAME RAVEN. A striking cherry-pink Tulip with clear pink edge. A lovely border variety. Height 28 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

MARCONI. Low-toned blue-purple Tulip that shows its color best in the late afternoon or in partial shade. Height 27 inches. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

†MARGARET. Very pale pink of fine globular form. Makes dainty beds with forget-me-nots and is very fine for forcing. Height 24 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$52 per 1,000.

MASSACHUSETTS. A stately, vivid pink Tulip and one of the best of its class for border planting. Height 26 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$52 per 1,000.

MASSENET. Rarely lovely blending of pale rose and white, thrown into relief by a bright blue base. Good-sized flower of delicate beauty. Height 30 inches. \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100.

*MAUVE CLAIR. One of the palest of the lilac group. Very beautiful. Height 26 in. 75 cts. for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

MAY QUEEN. One of the most lovely of the lilac Tulips; warm lilac-rose. Very effective. Height 28 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

MELICETTE. A very pure tone of lavender, deeper in the interior. A charming flower with reflexing petals. Plant among grey-leaved plants with a pale yellow Tulip like Moonlight. Height 28 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

MISS HELEN UNDERWOOD (syn., Ascanio). Very large and beautiful flower of uniform lilac. Shows to advantage in shade. Height 28 in. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

†MR. FARNCOMBE SANDERS. A vivid, rose-scarlet flower of superb form and great size. Splendid for distant effects against evergreens; one of the very best for borders or forcing. Height 32 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

MRS. POTTER PALMER. Fine, large, well-formed flower of great substance; bright purplish violet-blue base, streaked white. Outer segments reflexed with age and having an almost orange blotch. Height 30 inches. 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100.

MYSTERY. Very large and beautiful shiny black flower with circular blue base. A most effective variety. Height 23 inches. \$7.50 for 10.

*NAUTICUS. Unusual tone of dark cherry-pink. Very beautiful grouped near *Malus floribunda* and white wisteria with foreground of *Iberis sempervirens*. Height 32 inches. Record height in our trials 39 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$52 per 1,000.

OLIPHANT. Faint, smoky lavender with silver sheen and bluish lights. The best of its color and among the earliest Darwins to open. Immense flower. Height 32 inches. \$4.75 for 10, \$45 per 100.

*PAINTED LADY. A creamy white flower of open form, faintly tinted heliotrope, and carried on dark stem. Height 28 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$52 per 1,000.

PALISA. Strong, red-purple Tulip, very glowing in the sunlight. Creates a rich effect among purple irises. Height 20 in. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$52 per 1,000.

*PENSÉE AMÈRE. Low-toned violet with broad rose flush. Fine oval flower of medium size. Very beautiful. Height 26 in. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

PETRUS HONDIUS. A brilliant carmine-rose flower with a blue base. Looks well planted with Philippe de Commynes. The most brilliant color in Darwins. Height 30 inches. \$1.10 for 10, \$10 per 100.

*PHILIPPE DE COMMINES. Velvety blackish maroon. A large flower on a sturdy stem, and equally good for borders and for forcing. Height 26 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100, \$72 per 1,000.

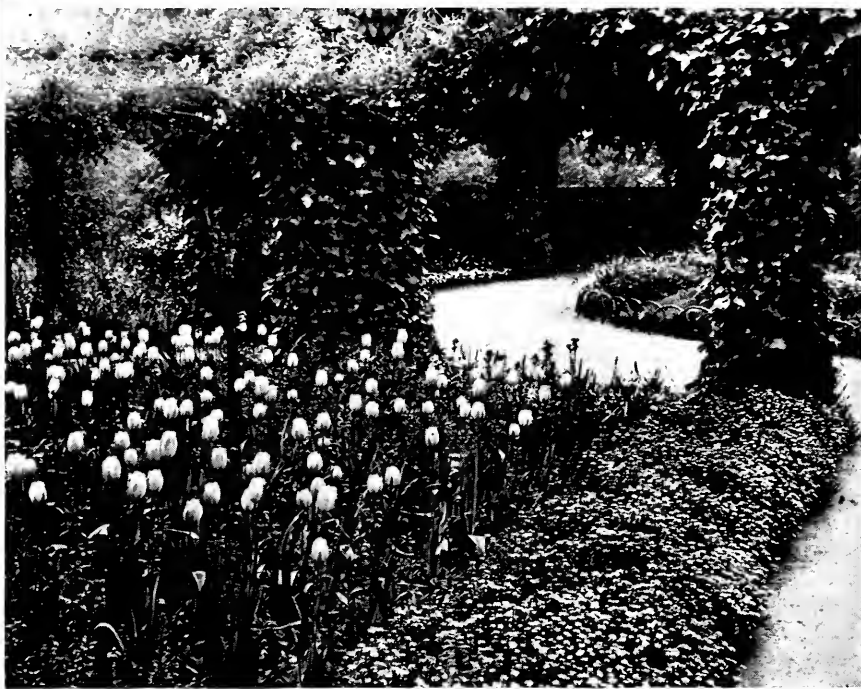
†PRIDE OF HAARLEM. Sweet-scented and without a rival in its vivid cherry-red coloring, this Tulip is unsurpassed for borders and massing among shrubs. It is also one of the most reliable when forced. Height 30 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$56 per 1,000.

PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS. A vivid carmine flower of unusual charm. Very large, handsome Tulip borne on a strong, erect stem. Plant with intermediate iris, Dorothee. Height 32 inches. \$1.65 for 10, \$15 per 100.

*PRINCE OF WALES. Brilliant new variety. Enormous flower of bright rose-pink with scarlet flush and bright blue base. Height 28 inches. \$8.50 for 10, \$83 per 100.

*PRINCESS ELIZABETH. A charming clear pink flower, deepening in color with age. A beautiful border variety and very conspicuous against dark evergreens. Height 28 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.





PRINCESS JULIANA. Great splendor of color is embodied in this dazzling orange-scarlet Tulip. Very handsome against blue spruces. Height 26 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

***PRINCESS MARY.** Beautiful brilliant pink; very fine form of good substance. One of the largest and best Darwins in the entire family. Still scarce, but we can accept a few orders for this very lovely variety. Height 35 inches. \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS DARWIN. A large flower of warm crimson-red. Should be planted in bold groups to be appreciated. Height 24 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

†**PROFESSOR RAUWENHOF.** A magnificent cherry-red Tulip of great size, borne on a stiff stem. Makes a rich-hued picture combined with *Iris Kochii*. Height 28 in. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

***PSYCHE.** Charming silvery pink Tulip to plant among grey-leaved shrubs and plants. One of the best for forcing. Height 28 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

QUEEN MARY. One of the finest of the rose-scarlet varieties, very clear and pure in color. Plant with iris Ingeborg near wisteria. Height 28 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

RAPHAEL. Great richness of tone is exhibited in this maroon-colored Tulip. It is one of the best of the dark varieties. Height 30 inches. \$1.10 for 10, \$10 per 100.

***REMEMBRANCE.** One of the grey-lilac varieties with silvery lights; has a stripe of deeper color. Very effective interplanted with *Cheiranthus Allionii*. Height 25 in. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

†**REVEREND EWBANK.** Plant this lovely mauve Tulip with sky-blue flax for an exquisite effect. It is one of the best of its type. Forces well. Height 28 inches. Record height in our trials 34 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

REVEREND HARPUR CREWE. A slender flower similar in color to Centenaire; warm amaranth-red. Height 25 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

***ROI D'ISLANDE.** A rare shade of old-rose that shows very well in partial shade. Plant among white flowers and grey leaves. Height 27 inches. \$1.40 for 10, \$12 per 100.

RONALD GUNN. Clear, cold blue-violet, coming closer to blue than any other Tulip. A unique variety, fine in the border and one of the best when forced. Height 26 inches. \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

***SIR TREVOR LAWRENCE.** Very desirable warm claret-colored variety with smoky markings. Very effective planted near Margaret. Height 34 inches. \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SOPHROSINE. Esthetic blending of silvery lilac and white, soft rose interior. Large flower of delicate beauty. Height 29 in. \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100.





SPRING BEAUTY. Glittering red Tulip, superb for distant effects against green. The finest red Tulip. Height 26 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

***SUZON.** A very fine light rose-colored Tulip. Mass against lyme grass. Height 28 in. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

THE BISHOP. Finest deep violet, blue base, white halo. Beautiful form. Plant in a carpet of yellow pansies. Height 29 in. \$7.50 for 10, \$72 per 100.

***VALENTIN.** A most desirable heliotrope variety of fine form and erect carriage. Beautiful against white lilacs with such a light yellow iris as Helge. Height 34 in. \$1.40 for 10, \$12 per 100, \$115 per 1,000.

***VENUS.** Large, pure silvery rose, white base, marked with a pale blue ring; very lovely color; good form and substance. Very beautiful. Height 28 inches. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

***VIKING.** Rich violet of noble form. Very lovely planted with *Alyssum citrinum*. Height 28 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

***WALLY MOES.** A flower of great charm; very pale lavender, lightly marked with deeper color. Height 24 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

WASHINGTON. Striking carmine-pink Tulip with white base. Very gay in the borders among candytuft and bleeding-heart. Height 28 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

WHISTLER. Beautiful transparent color like a "blown ruby," plum-like bloom on the petals. One of the finest. Plant near *Pyrus ioensis*, among clumps of iris Charmant. Height 25 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

†**WILLIAM COPLAND.** Well-formed flowers of a fine lilac tone. The best and finest early forcing Darwin Tulip, and therefore invaluable for cutting. Very fine for the border. Height 28 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$72 per 1,000.

***WILLIAM PITT.** Large, fine, dark velvety flower with a purple bloom on the petals. Forces well and is a beautiful garden variety. A distinct color and a great beauty. Height 24 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

YOLANDE (syn., Duchess of Westminster). An exceedingly beautiful full pink Tulip with a buff-colored base. Extremely effective in the garden. Plant with white irises and *Phlox divaricata*. Height 29 inches. \$2.60 for 10, \$24 per 100.

ZANZIBAR. The earliest to flower among the dark varieties. Handsome blackish maroon, open flower of good size. Height 24 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

***ZULU.** Shining blackish purple flower with distinct violet edge. A graceful variety with pointed petals. Equally fine as a border plant or forced. Height 29 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.



REMBRANDT TULIPS

A variegated strain of Darwin Tulips that is very decorative. They should be planted by themselves or in combination with the Bizarres and Bybloemen. They require the same cultural treatment as the other May-flowering Tulips. In our list we offer what we consider the finest varieties.

- BOUGAINVILLE.** Light violet, blue base. Height 26 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.
- CARACALLA.** White, flamed and feathered carmine-red, markings very heavy, blue base. Height 23 inches. 70 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.
- CAROLUS DURAND.** Purplish violet, blue base. Height 29 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.
- COSETTE.** Light rose, feathered red, grayish base. Height 20 in. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.
- EROS.** Pale purplish lilac, marked violet, white base. Height 25 inches. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.
- GRETCHEN.** Pomegranate-purple, heavily feathered white base. 23 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.
- PIERRETTE.** Large; pale violet, streaked blackish violet. Height 24 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.
- ROSY GEM.** Rosy lilac, feathered carmine-red. Height 27 inches. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.
- SEMELE.** Large, distinct, vivid rose and white, feathered old-rose, base deep blue. 26 in. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.
- SUZON.** White, flamed and striped rose. Height 28 inches. \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.
- THETIS.** Deep cherry-rose on creamy ground. Very beautiful. Height 22 inches. 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.
- VICTOR HUGO.** Heavily marked cherry-rose, white base ringed blue. Height 24 inches. 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

PARROT TULIPS

We urge you to grow some of these quaintly shaped flowers, particularly for house decoration. The artistic forms and colorings make them especially suitable for cut-flower purposes, while, in the garden, for outdoor effect, they are not always satisfactory. They are, however, extremely effective planted in long drifts in front of evergreens.

- AMIRAL DE CONSTANTINOPLE.** Deep scarlet, streaked with yellow. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.
- LUTEA MAJOR.** Yellow, lightly suffused scarlet; very large. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.
- CRAMOISIE BRILLANTE.** Rich blood-crimson with blackish markings; very large and handsome. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.
- PERFECTA.** Golden yellow, blotched deep scarlet. 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

LILY-FLOWERING TULIPS

As the result of crossing the dainty pointed petaled *Tulipa retroflexa* with a pink Darwin, we have here a new, very beautiful, and distinct race of Tulips having graceful, slightly reflexing flowers on tall, sturdy stems.

- ADONIS.** Long, fine-shaped flower of a vivid rosy red. \$6 for 10, \$58 per 100.
- ARTEMIS.** Bright carmine-rose, pure white base. \$6 for 10, \$58 per 100.
- *SIREN.** A very beautiful flower. Rich cerise-pink with pale pink at the margins of segments, white base. Fine forcer. Great exhibition flower. \$6 for 10, \$58 per 100.

We urge you to send early orders for these wonderful Tulips. They are very scarce; we wish to have them more generally known and have made the price moderate.

NEW LATE-FLOWERING HYBRID TULIPS

A highly decorative and exceedingly beautiful new class, the result of crossing Darwin with Cottage Tulips.

- ALASKA.** Beautiful, long yellow flower. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- DIDO.** Orange-red, edged orange-yellow, interior orange with yellow base bordered black. Very large flower. \$3 each.
- ALCMENE.** A very fine soft cerise-red. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- ORIENT.** Light carmine-rose, edged clear orange, interior salmon-carmine, shaded rose. Very fine. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.



BULBS FOR EARLY FORCING

AMARYLLIS

HIPPEASTRUM. Seedlings from our Exhibition Collection. Awarded Highest Honors at the International Flower Show of 1917. Has since been grown in the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, Mo., under the expert care of Mr. Pringe, an eminent authority on this beautiful genus. There the finest varieties in the Collection were crossed and the best seedlings produced from them we are now offering at \$2.50 each, \$24 for 10, \$235 per 100.

CALLA

ÆTHIOPICA (White Calla). Heaviest roots, \$40 per 100.

ELLIOTTIANA (Yellow Calla). Heaviest roots, \$45 per 100.

GODEFROYANA. Heaviest roots. \$40 per 100.

FREESIA

FISCHERI (Rud. Fischer). \$10 per 100, \$23 for 250 (bag), \$90 per 1,000.

PURITY (Rud. Fischer). \$4.50 per 100, \$11 for 250 (bag), \$40 per 1,000.

SPLENDENS (Rud. Fischer). \$10 per 100, \$23 for 250 (bag), \$90 per 1,000.

COLORÉD (E. Fardell). In separate shades. \$10 per 100, \$23 for 250 (bag), \$90 per 1,000.

KATHERINE WATKINS (Rud. Fischer). Buff. \$20 per 100, \$49 for 250 (bag).

MRS. CHARLES HAMILTON (Rud. Fischer). Pinkish lavender. \$20 per 100, \$49 for 250 (bag).

MRS. CHARLES PIKE (Rud. Fischer). White, edged reddish lavender. \$20 per 100, \$49 for 250 (bag).

GLADIOLI

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS. Retarded corms for late fall and early winter flowering, in a beautiful range of artistic colors. \$12 per 100, \$110 per 1,000.

HYACINTHS

ROMAN, WHITE. French. Size 15 centimeters and over. \$14 per 100, \$65 for 500, \$125 per 1,000.

ROMAN, FINEST PINK. French. Size 15 centimeters and over. \$14 per 100, \$65 for 500, \$125 per 1,000.

TREATED. In separate named varieties. \$25 per 100.

IRIS

TINGITANA. \$24 per 100.

LILIES

CANDIDUM SPECIOSUM. From southern France. For forcing only. \$21 per 100.

HARRISII. Special. Our well-known stock. Size 9 to 11 inches. \$43 for 50 (case), \$85 per 100.

LONGIFLORUM FORMOSUM. Our prize-winning type. Size 10 to 12 inches, \$43 for 50 (case), \$85 per 100; size 12 to 14 inches, \$58 for 50 (case), \$115 per 100.

LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM. Size 11 to 13 inches, \$39 for 50 (case), \$75 per 100.

LONGIFLORUM MULTIFLORUM. Special. Size 10 to 12 inches, \$43 for 50 (case), \$85 per 100.

NARCISSI

CHINESE SACRED LILIES. Heaviest roots, \$30 per 100.

GOLDEN SPUR. (French.) Our Special Strain. Round bulbs. \$9 per 100, \$43 for 500, \$85 per 1,000.

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR. (French.) Our Special Strain. Size 16 centimeters and over, \$9.50 per 100, \$45 for 500, \$88 per 1,000.

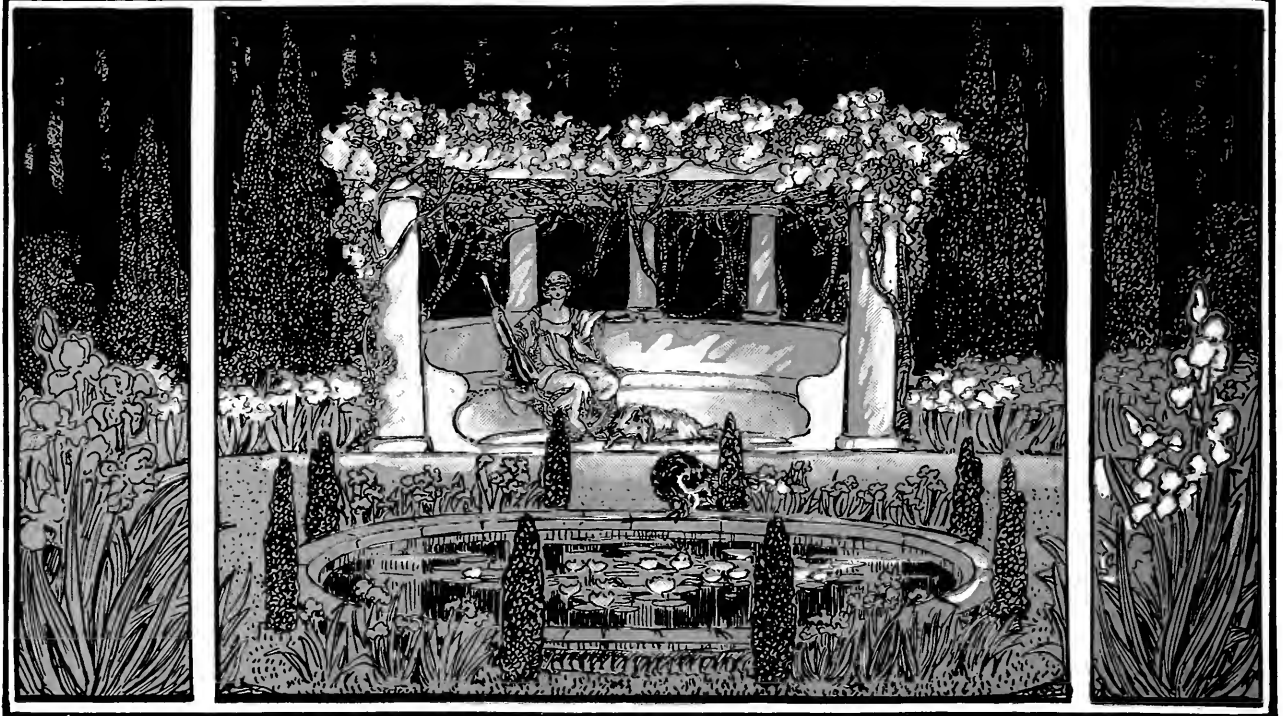
PAPER-WHITE GRANDIFLORA. (French.) Size 15 centimeters and over, \$7.50 per 100, \$36 for 500, \$70 per 1,000.

TULIPS

CLUSIANA. \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

Iris all hues, roses and jessamines,
Reared high their flourished heads between, and wrought
Mosaic.

—MILTON in "Paradise Lost."



IRISES

If little labor, little are our gains;
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.
—HERRICK.

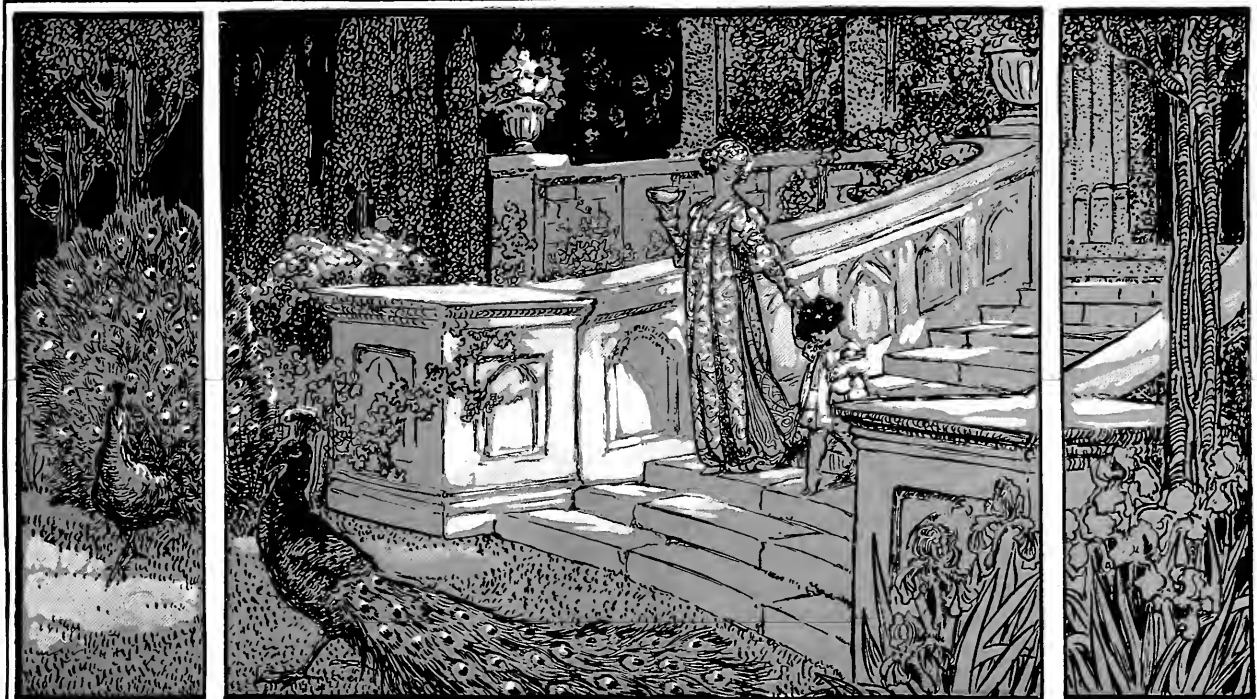
The best time to plant or to transplant Irises is immediately after they have flowered. At this time the new growth of lateral rootlets is just starting, and removal may be accomplished without appreciable check to the preparations of the plant for the coming year's flowering. On the other hand, if the removal takes place in autumn, these rootlets have by then matured and laid firm hold upon the soil, so that in the lifting they must inevitably be torn and severed, and a year is lost before the plant recovers itself sufficiently to bloom. Where it is not possible to procure plants at this most propitious time, early spring planting will be found more satisfactory than that carried out in autumn.

Irises are a sun-loving race, and while many kinds will live on submissively for a time in half-shaded places, their need is for sunshine; there is only the British species, *I. fœtidissima*, that lives normally without it.

With regard to soil, the family is divided into dry-land-lovers and moisture-lovers. Generally speaking, it may be said that the Bearded Irises (*Pogoniris*) are best suited with a dry, rich soil, while the Beardless species (*Apogon*) thrive in moist soils, rich in humus. This rule is not, however, invariable, for many members of the latter group grow and bloom with entire satisfaction in the ordinary deeply dug garden border where the soil is fairly rich.

Mr. W. R. Dykes* has drawn our attention to a sign by which we may immediately tell whether an Iris grows naturally in a dry or moist soil. If in hold-

*"The Genus Iris."



ing the leaves up to the light they appear a uniform green, the species belongs to dry land; but if a "number of minute black spots" are to be discerned, we have the infallible sign of a moisture-lover.

In planting Irises of the Bearded section, the stout rhizome common to these plants should be set firmly, but only part way, in the soil. The upper half of it should remain exposed, for the reason that the health of the plant is dependent upon the thorough ripening of this rhizome, and this is accomplished by exposure to the sun. It is a common practice to cover the rhizome with soil, and though in time it will work itself up to light and air, in the meantime the growth will be weak and flowers few and insignificant. For the same reason it is necessary to see that Irises planted in mixed borders should not be pressed upon and overshadowed by taller plants, nor the clumps invaded by scrambling cover plants.

Every two or three years Iris clumps should be lifted, divided, and given fresh soil.—L. B. W.

How graceful climb those shadows on my hill.
I fancy these pure waters and the Flags
Know me, as does my dog; we sympathize.
—EMERSON.

Over her tall blades the crested Fleur-de-Lis,
Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free.
—HOLMES.

Iris there with humid bow
Waters the odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purpled scarf can shew.
—MILTON.



BEARDED IRISES FOR THE GARDEN

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

—KEATS.

There are no plants better adapted for use in all parts of our country than the bearded or Pogon Irises. They are perfectly hardy, able to endure great heat and long periods of drought, and they make no decided demands as to soil conditions. Throughout the summer and autumn their strong, erect foliage is of great value in maintaining an appearance of freshness and vigor in the garden, and the flowering of the various species and varieties covers a period of many weeks of the spring and summer, adding immeasurably to the wealth of flower beauty that belongs to that bountiful season.

In flower with the daffodils, arabis and creeping phloxes, we have the *I. pumila* in several soft colors, growing only four or five inches tall, and almost simultaneously the slightly taller *I. Chamæiris* in its numerous good forms, and the mahogany-colored *I. lurida* which sometimes gives a second flowering in the fall. These dwarf Irises make fine permanent edgings to beds and borders, or may be scattered about in little patches among other low-growing things. They are also lovely for planting exposed ledges of the rock-garden. If dug from the garden during a midwinter thaw and potted up, they may be quickly brought into bloom indoors and make delightful room decorations, particularly when planted in low bowls or jars of a color to harmonize with the Iris flowers.

Close upon the charming heels of the Dwarfs comes *I. flavescens*, considerably taller and of a pale canary color, and with it the numerous Intermediate Irises that have been obtained by crossing early- with late-flowering sorts. These are intermediate in height, as well as season, between the Dwarfs and the June varieties, and for the most part wear pale colors—ivory, delicate grey, pale lavender, and very light tints of yellow. Thus we are brought to the unfolding of *I. florentina*, loved inhabitant of old gardens and companion of the beautiful old-fashioned crimson peony, to the royal exhibition of *I. Kochii* and the general display of the *I. germanica* section that, in turn, fades before the great advancing host of the bearded Irises of June. Even then the parade of this group is not at an end, for yet to bloom are *I. Junonia*, *I. cypriana*, *I. trojana*, and several other large-flowered species which merit a place in every collection.

The flowering of the Intermediate Irises, of *I. florentina* and the *I. germanica* is coincident with the brilliant pageant of Cottage and Darwin tulips, when many flowering trees and shrubs are abloom and lend themselves to the creation of an infinite variety of enchanting pictures. Rich-toned purple and plum-colored tulips, grouped with a light yellow Iris like Halfdan, make an effective picture massed against white and purple Persian lilacs or mock oranges, and the very spirit of the late spring is expressed where great clumps of white and pale lavender Irises (Ingeborg and Charmant) grow among crowding pink and cherry-colored tulips in the neighborhood of the rose-wreathed crab-apple trees (*Pyrus ioensis*). The rich purple tones worn by many of the Germanica Irises are very valuable in the spring garden where most of the colors are light. Their place is among warm yellow and flame-colored tulips, against some of the many white-flowered shrubs of the season.

But most important of the Pogoniris group are the tall varieties that flower during the early days of June, taking the garden world by storm and filling it with a riot of color that is not equaled at any other season. No flowers deserve wider use and appreciation than these; there are few situations which they do not incomparably grace; and the magic-working skill of the hybridists has painted them





in such rare colors, given them such splendid forms, that they may well be made the mainstay of beauty in the early summer garden.

Happy associations for these fine flowers are infinite, for in their train comes a galaxy of choice blossoms. But none seems so fitted to grow beside the Iris as the lupine. Its spreading foliage and slender flower-spike seems the perfect foil for the erect leaves and heavier Iris flower. The whole group of so-called "pink" Irises are most lovely grown with the various lavender- and blue-toned lupines, while strong purple sorts make a splendid background for warm yellow varieties like *I. aurea* (Variegata section) and Mrs. Neubronner. Lovely groups may be composed of creamy foxgloves and some of the varieties in which gray, bronze, dull copper, and mahogany tones predominate, making them a little difficult to place happily; and no one need fear the gorgeous, fighting color of oriental poppies who places them amidst cool lavender and violet Irises. Other flowers to use with the June Irises are Canterbury bells, anchusa, *Spiraea Aruncus*, *Valeriana officinalis*, and *Geranium sanguineum album*. A handsome planting is of tall, deep lavender-blue Irises near a laburnum tree hung with its chains of golden flowers; another is white or pale lavender Irises massed against the splendid color of Paul's scarlet thorn.

The culture of the bearded Irises offers no difficulties. But because they will grow under arid conditions, will survive in shade, and bravely assume the part, too often thrust upon them, of rescuing from desolation some garden region where little else will consent to grow, these willing plants are, more often than not, treated with scant consideration and denied the opportunity to develop the full measure of their beauty and nobility. Even so they pluckily grow and blossom; but give them their desire—abundant sunshine, good soil rich in lime and devoid of fresh manure, intelligent watering during dry seasons, particularly when the buds are forming—and the reward in multiplicity of flowers, in their improved color and size and texture, in the sturdy increase of the clumps, will astonish many a one who is under the impression that he is familiar with the manifold charms of color, the perfection of form of these most enchanting flowers.—L. B. W.

Each spring witnesses the introduction of many handsome Bearded Irises. Hybridists here and abroad are busy turning out creations that vie with the wings of butterflies in the extravagant loveliness of their colors and markings. To steer a course through this accumulated wealth of fine varieties, making a comprehensive selection, is no easy task. It has been our endeavor, however, to make the collection offered below representative of the best work accomplished by American growers, as well as by those noted abroad, and to retain the most valuable of the older varieties, discarding all that approach duplication or are of inferior quality.

In getting together this collection of Irises we have had the advice of the most eminent Iris enthusiasts in the country.

We have given much careful study, in our trial-gardens, in the gardens of others, and in the nurseries of the greatest specialists abroad, to the great number of varieties usually listed. We have noted the many similarities existing, and have finally selected what we would consider the most desirable varieties, so that you may plant all of the following in your garden without danger of regret.

Our prices are based upon selection, of course, of extra-strong clumps, *not divisions*, except where noted.

EARLY-FLOWERING DWARF BEARDED IRISES

CHAMÆIRIS LUTEA. Robust; pale yellow.
Height 8 to 10 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

EBURNEA. S. ivory-white; F. very pale yellow. Height 9 inches. Strong clump, 60 cts.

GRACILIS. Delicate gray shot with plum-color; very fragrant. Clump, 50 cts.

JOSEPHINE. S. and F. pure white; very dwarf. Strong clump, 50 cts.





LURIDA (REDOUTEANA). Mahogany-colored flowers early in May; blooms again in October. Height 10 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

LUTESCENS STATELLÆ. Very fragrant creamy flowers of globular form. Indispensable for cutting. Height 12 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

OLBIENSIS SOCRATES. Fine claret-purple; yellow beard. Height 8 to 10 inches. Strong clump, 60 cts.

PUMILA CÆRULEA. True. Pale blue; very dwarf and early. Clump, 60 cts.

PUMILA CYANEA. (Hybrids.) Two tones of warm violet. Height 9 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

PUMILA EXCELSA. (Hybrids.) Yellow. Strong clump, 50 cts.

PUMILA MACROCARPA. (True.) Listed by some as *Atroviolacea*. Tiny red-purple blooms; first to bloom and indispensable. Drifting out from white arabis and Golden Spur daffodils into a bank of pink and white hyacinths it is adorable. Clump, 50 cts.

PUMILA, SCHNEEKOPPE. (Hybrids.) Large, pure white flowers; the best of the dwarf white varieties. Clump, 75 cts.

These all make excellent plants for rockeries, forming low-growing tufts of dwarf flowers. They are also suited for bordering when planted in a double row about 4 inches apart, developing quickly into a dwarf and very effective edging.

INTERMEDIATE MAY-FLOWERING IRISES

DOROTHÉE. (Vilmorin.) Very large, pale blue-lavender. Lovely with bleeding-hearts. Height 18 inches. Clump, 75 cts.

ETTA. A charming creamy yellow self. Strong clump, 75 cts.

FRITJOF. S. soft lavender; F. soft purple, shaded lavender; very large. Strong clump, 75 cts.

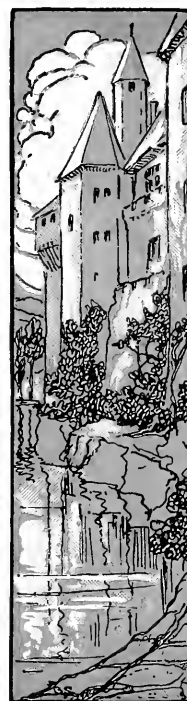
HALFDAN. Pale yellow; very good in combination with purple and mauve Darwin tulips. Height 2 feet. Clump, 75 cts.

INGEBORG. Enormous, pure white flowers with distinct golden beard. Clump, \$1.

IVORINE. Very large, creamy white flower with gold markings at the base of the petals and an orange beard. Fine with rose-pink tulips. Strong clump, 75 cts.

SARAH. (Foster.) A charming little hybrid. Flowers delicate pearly white, borne in great profusion; excellent; begins to bloom with the *Pumila* Hybrids and lasts a long time. Strong clump, 60 cts.





BEARDED IRISES OF JUNE

S. refers to the Standards, or to the upright petals; F. to the Falls, or drooping petals.

ALBERT VICTOR. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender; very large and fine flower. Height 42 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

ALCAZAR. (Vilmorin.) A giant in flower and growth. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple, with bronze-veined throat. One of the most magnificent and striking, compelling admiration by reason of its imposing stature. Strong clump, \$2.

AMAS. S. bright blue; F. deep purple-violet. One of the largest and finest in its class. Height 32 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

ANNA FARR. (Farr.) S. white, lightly bordered pale blue; F. pure white, pale blue marking at base; immense flower with large petals of great substance. Beautiful. Height 36 inches. Strong division, \$2.50.

ANNE LESLIE. (Sturtevant.) S. white, with faintest flush of rose on the upper half; F. rich dahlia-carmine, enlivened by an orange beard; unusual color. Height 27 in. Strong division, \$3.

ARCHEVÊQUE. (Vilmorin.) F. deep velvety violet; S. deep purple-violet; immense flower; very rich coloring. Especially fine planted near or together with Dawn. Height 27 inches. Strong clump, \$2.

AUREA. A Pinard yellow self of beautiful form; absolutely distinct from the species of same name. Strong clump, 50 cts.

BENBOW. (Bliss.) S. and F. deep violet-blue; tall, well-developed stem, erect in habit. One of the best. Height 3 feet. Strong division, \$4.

BLACK PRINCE. One of the latest to open and perhaps the deepest of all in color. S. purplish blue; F. deep blackish purple. Strong clump, \$3.

BLUE JAY. (Farr.) S. bright, clear blue; F. intense, dark blue. Height 30 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

CAPRICE. (Vilmorin.) S. rosy red; F. deeper and richer rosy red; yellow beard. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

CARTHUSIAN. Handsome hybrid. S. clear lavender-blue; F. darker blue, reticulated brown at claw; large and fragrant. Height 2 ft. Clump, \$1.75.

CATERINA. (Foster.) One of our best hybrid Irises. The color is the pure lavender of *Pallida dalmatica*, but it is much taller and much more floriferous, and has a finely netted throat. S. clear blue; F. soft lilac. Height 4½ feet. Strong clump, \$1.75.

CH. HUNT. (Farr.) S. celestial blue; F. dark marine-blue, bordered pale blue, shaded at base; stigmas light blue. This variety should be planted with soft, pale yellows or whites, when it is almost a blue Iris. Height 27 inches. Strong clump, \$1.75.



CLEMATIS. (Bliss.) No Iris could be better named than this unique variety. The shape of the flower is very much like an exceptionally fine *Iris Kämpferi*, or a large six-petaled clematis. All six segments of the flower reflex horizontally. It is light, clear violet, with variable veining at base. A strong-growing, free-flowering, fragrant variety. Strong division, \$4.

CORDELIA. Exceptionally beautiful; S. rosy lilac; F. rich crimson-purple; very floriferous; late. Height 24 inches. Strong division, \$2.50.

CRUSADER. (Foster.) Large, stout-textured flowers, of noble, clear blue, purer and more intense in color than any other. S. light violet-blue; F. a deep shade of the same color; orange-yellow beard; free-flowering. This is one of the richest colored seedlings raised by the late Sir Michael Foster, the "Father" of the Iris. Height 42 inches. Strong clump, \$4.50.

DALILA. S. pale flesh-white; F. rich red-purple, with yellow beard. One of the most distinct and striking in color; the falls are more red than any other variety; excellent. Strong root, \$3.50.

DAWN. (Yeld.) Our best sulphur-yellow. The general coloring is that of *Flavescens*, but it is unique in the way in which the throat is beautifully suffused with amber-yellow. Height 33 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

DEJAZET. A superb bronzy flower. Strong root, \$3.50.

DOMINION. (Bliss.) A wonderful Iris in a category all its own. Large flowers, the standards of which are Dauphin's blue or light bluish violet, large, erectly held, well developed, and slightly veined. The falls, of exceptional substance, broaden out at the base to a deep, rich velvety indigo-purple. In the throat there is a light veining of violet-purple on white ground. Very pronounced orange beard. Strong, vigorous plant, bearing the sturdy spikes freely; very broad blue-green foliage. The finest of all Irises in cultivation today. Strong division, \$48 each.

EDOUARD MICHELL. (Vilmorin.) A grand Iris of imposing appearance; tall spikes with flowers of splendid shape; broad frilled standards, and falls of great width; self-colored flowers of a distinct, deep wine-red. Strong clump, \$3.50.

ELDORADO. One of the most distinct and rich color combinations. S. yellowish bronze, shaded beautifully with heliotrope; F. bright violet-purple; the center of the flower golden yellow. Height 30 inches. Strong clump, \$2.

FAIRY. Very beautiful; white, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

FLAVESCENS. Indispensable soft yellow for drifts of color. Height 30 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

FLORENTINA. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; very fragrant; blooms very early. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

GULES. (Bliss.) F. rich pansy-violet of enamel-like smoothness—the haft has brown veining on cream ground; S. reddish lilac to red-violet. The habit is branching and it attains a height of 3 to 3½ feet; very distinct; a strong grower and free bloomer. Strong division, \$4.

HER MAJESTY. A charming color scheme in rosy lilac; F. deeper in color than S. and finely veined in a darker shade. Height 20 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

HUGO. (Farr.) S. petunia-violet; F. deep purple; wide-spreading flower. Height 33 inches. Strong clump, \$1.50.

INNOCENZA. Very useful ivory-white variety, with orange beard; delicately beautiful. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

IRIS KING. (G. & K.) Very large, massive flowers. S. old-gold; F. very broad, rich, bright velvety crimson-maroon, margined with gold. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

ISOLINE. (Vilmorin.) A grand, distinct Iris. Large, stout-textured flowers, with bold foliage. S. lilac-pink; F. purplish old-rose, golden at the throat; yellow beard. There is mingled in its immense uprights and broad falls all pale shades of auburn, sepia and rose. It is difficult to fittingly describe the glory of this magnificent flower. Height 36 inches. Strong clump, \$2.50.

JACQUINIANA. S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon; very distinct and beautiful. Height 36 inches. Strong clump, \$1.25.

JEANNE D'ARC. (Vilmorin.) White ruffled segments; the edge of the standards, the base of the falls, and the style-branches tinted a delicate blue-lavender. Height 33 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

JUNIATA. (Farr.) Tallest grower; S. and F. clear blue; unusually long, drooping foliage. Strong clump, \$1.

JUNONIA. A species from the East, of exceptionally strong growth, with spikes 4 to 5 feet high, bearing massive flowers. F. violet-purple and drooping; S. soft blue. Strong clump, \$2.





KASHMIR WHITE. (Foster.) The most beautiful of the white hybrids we owe to Sir Michael Foster. The flower-stems rise 4 feet high and carry six large, pure white flowers; very floriferous. Strong root, \$3.

KNYSNA. (Bliss.) S. long, clear, deep yellow, arching. F. deep velvety red-brown; vigorous grower. Height 3 feet. Strong division, \$4.

KOCHIL. S. and F. rich claret-purple; very handsome. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

LADY FOSTER. (Foster.) One of the noblest varieties in the collection. Flowers unusually large, smooth, and stout-textured; splendid, bold, erect habit. S. pale blue; F. light bluish violet, veined old-gold at the broad throat. Height 3½ feet. Strong clump, \$3.50.

LA NEIGE. (Wallace.) Solid, warm tone of white; faint lavender reticulation on the haft and yellow-powdered beard. Falls are stiffly horizontal. Height 16 inches. Strong clump, \$3.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson.) Very fine seedling; S. broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large, velvety royal-purple, with brilliant golden beard. Clump, \$3.50.

LEWIS TROWBRIDGE. S. bright violet; F. blue-violet, shaded rose; very large flower with wide standards and falls. Height 33 inches. Strong clump, \$1.50.

LOHENGRIN. (G. & K.) A color scheme in shades of cattleya-mauve; very large flowers; vigorous habit. Height 36 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

LORD OF JUNE. A noble Iris. S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue; large flowers and bold, vigorous habit. Height 3 to 4 feet. Strong root, \$4.

MAGNATE. (Sturtevant.) S. light ageratum-violet, the edges so fluted as to show the center of the bloom; F. velvety Mathews-purple; growth strong and heavy. Height 30 inches. Strong division, \$5.

MA MIE. One of the most beautiful varieties. S. pure white, frilled lavender; F. pure white, penciled and margined lavender. Height 36 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

MANDELAY. (Sturtevant.) The flowers, carried high on the well-branched stalks, appear almost small in proportion to the height. Delightful in masses but its unique quality lies in the fresh, water-lily fragrance of the blooms. Height 42 inches. Strong division, \$2.50.

MARY GARDEN. (Farr.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F. long and drooping, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. Height 28 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

MASSASOIT. (Farr.) S. and F. a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian-blue; very difficult to accurately describe. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MERLIN. (Sturtevant.) The widely opened standards of mauve reveal the buff of claw and style-branches, and the falls, varying from light Amparo-purple to rich pansy-violet, are both of massive size and excellent texture; growth stout; stalks so low-branched that even with their size, the ten or more blossoms do not seem crowded. Height 30 inches. Strong division, \$7.

MIKADO. (Denis.) One of the most distinct in color and habit. Except for the orange beard, the whole flower is heliotrope with the falls a shade deeper than the standards. Height 3 feet. Strong clump, \$1.

MISS WILLMOTT. (Foster.) This variety is unrivaled for the stout and smooth, almost leathery, texture of the petals. It is a fine white, sometimes pure, sometimes lightly and variably washed with lavender. When at its best it is a very noticeable plant, carrying its large white bloom proudly. Sir Michael Foster regarded this as one of his finest seedlings. Strong clump, \$2.75.

MONSIEUR AYMARD. (Denis.) A dark form of Her Majesty. S. palest shade of bishop's violet; F. paler ground with distinct veining of purple. Easy, rapid grower. Strong clump, \$3.

MONSIGNOR. (Vilmorin.) A very beautiful piece of rich coloring; S. pale, unveined violet; F. groundwork of same shade but richly overlaid and veined, except for a broad margin, with deep purple. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MORWELL. (Bliss.) A giant pale blue-purple, both in standards and falls; large, fine, free-flowering. Strong division, \$4.

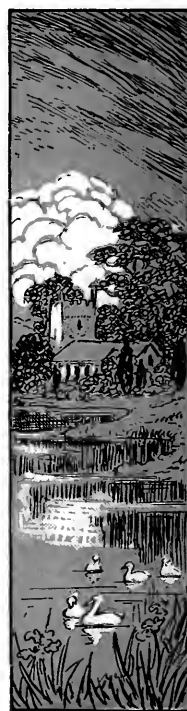
MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Foster.) One of the most beautiful Irises. The flowers have that neatness and self-coloring noticeable in all the Cengialty seedlings, and are of a delightful lilac shade derived from Queen of May, which gives one the impression of pink when comparing it with other Irises. It is unique in generally bearing a second crop of flowers in August and no Iris is lovelier when massed in quantity. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, \$1.75.

MRS. HORACE DARWIN. A cool white; as yet unsurpassed for massing. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

MRS. NEUBRONNER. Very lovely deep golden self color. Strong clump, 75 cts.

MRS. REUTHE. A lovely flower. S. white, shaded and veined blue-gray; F. white, frilled soft blue; very large and handsome. Strong clump, 60 cts.





NEPTUNE. S. bright pale blue; F. rich dark purple-blue. The tall branching habit sets off nobly its large flowers and wide spreading falls. Strong root, \$3.

NIBELUNGEN. S. fawn; F. violet-purple on bronze—an "art" shade of great attractiveness. A very vigorous variety. Strong clump, \$1.

NINE WELLS. (Foster.) S. light violet; F. deep purple-violet, showing a white ground at the throat. The stout, tortuous stems are 4 feet long; late flowering. Strong clump, \$1.

ORIFLAMME. (Vilmorin.) One of the largest of Bearded Irises. S. of great size and bright blue; F. broad and long, dark purple. A magnificent introduction. Strong clump, \$1.50.

OTHELLO. S. rich blue; F. deep, dark, velvety purple; very tall and handsome. A fine shade of indigo-blue. Most effective for massing. Height 30 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. (Barr.) The finest of the "Flag" Irises; tall stem with very large pale blue flowers; broad glaucous foliage. Height 4 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

PARISIANA. A large flower of good and unusual coloring; S. white ground, dotted and shaded lilac-purple; F. white, frilled at edge with lilac. Height 30 inches. Strong clump, \$1.

PERFECTION. S. light blue; F. dark velvety black; orange beard. Very good and floriferous. Strong clump, 50 cts.

POWHATAN. (Farr.) S. light bishop's-violet, with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson; large, horizontal, spreading flower. Height 38 in. Strong clump, \$1.50.

PROSPER LAUGIER. (Vilmorin.) Very large flowers of bright coloring; F. very broad, of the deepest velvety crimson, richly veined at the throat; S. rich copper-crimson. A very fine plant. Height 30 inches. Strong clump, \$1.50.

PURPLE KING. Very effective, large-flowered red-purple variety of fine color. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

QUAKER LADY. S. smoky lavender, shaded yellow; F. blue and old-gold, with yellow stigmas and yellow beard. Height 38 in. Strong root, \$1.50.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. (Barr.) S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac, reticulated bronze at base; yellow beard. Very beautiful variety. Height 20 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

QUEEN CATERINA. (Sturtevant.) Pale lavender-violet, with beard of cadmium-yellow and a white haft veined with bronze. The height of its strong, slightly flexuous stems, the size of its smooth-textured blooms, and its general excellence are remarkable. Height 3 to 4 feet. Strong division, \$8.50.





RHEIN NIXE. (G. & K.) Very charming form with large flowers; S. very large, white; F. rich violet-purple, with a narrow but distinct white edge. Height 36 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

RINGDOVE. Very free-flowering and beautiful seedling with boldly erect stems which often exceed 4 feet in height. S. large, pale lavender-violet; F. a shade deeper. The variety is most distinct, having a band of still darker color at the throat. Strong clump, \$3.

SHELFORD CHIEFTAIN. A giant variety growing 4 to 5 feet high. S. light blue; F. a deeper shade of bright violet. Strong clump, \$2.

SHEKINAH. (Sturtevant.) A pale lemon-yellow, deepening through the center; the first clear yellow of Pallida growth. Height 3 feet. Strong division, \$28.

STAMBOUL. S. light blue; F. rich violet-blue; of vigorous, free-flowering habit; darker in color and broader in the falls than Caterina which it most nearly resembles. Strong clump, \$1.50.

SYPHAX. (Bliss.) Exceptionally good form with large flowers. S. pale violet; F. deep crimson-purple, boldly reticulated at the haft; free flowering; the falls hanging almost flat give the flowers a unique shape. Strong division, \$4.

THORBECKE. The best of its color. F. velvety black-violet; S. white. Height 24 inches. Strong clump, 75 cts.

TRAUTLIEB. A very fine, lovely variety; S. and F. uniform soft rose. Especially desirable for cutting. Clump, \$1.

TROJANA. A magnificent plant 3 to 4 feet high, with branched spikes of large flowers. Needs a warm, dry situation and sometimes behaves badly in the matter of foliage, after flowering. S. light violet-blue; F. deep purple-violet. Strong clump, 75 cts.

WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders.) A magnificent absolutely snow-white Iris, with the finest of maroon reticulations at the claw; delicately sweet-scented. A good white with the habit of tucking in its under petals in a coquettish and lovable way. Height 20 inches. Strong clump, \$2.50.

In their gowns of crinkled silk,
Golden-banded, ranked in order,
Brilliant as the sunset fire is,
Black as bull's blood, white as milk.
Stand within our garden border
Troops of Iris.—SUSAN O. MOBERLY.





BEARDLESS IRISES

Blue flags, yellow flags, flags all freckled,
Which will you take, yellow, blue, speckled?
Take which you will, speckled, blue, yellow
Each in its way has not a fellow.

—CHRISTINA ROSETTI.

The species comprising this group are widely varied, both in appearance and in habit, but the possession in common of certain characteristics causes them to be assembled under one head. The absence of the "beard" or pubescence that decorates the blade of the Pogoniris or Bearded Irises gives them their group name of Apogon or Beardless. The foliage of the majority is narrow and grasslike, often reflexed, and the blossoms are distinguished by a delicacy of modeling and a certain lightness of poise which are very attractive.

A large proportion of the Beardless Irises are moisture-lovers, but this preference is not invariable among them, and there are few that will not grow and flower satisfactorily in deeply dug garden soil.

Important kinds for planting by the waterside are: *I. aurea* (species), *I. sibirica*, *I. orientalis*, *I. ochroleuca*, *I. Monnieri*, *I. Monspur*, *I. Wilsonii*, *I. Delavayi*, *I. spuria*, *I. Pseudacorus* and *I. versicolor*. These plants take their place along the sunny shores of ponds or streams as naturally as do the reeds and rushes and thrive with little attention. It is, however, to be noted that except in the case of *I. Pseudacorus*, *I. versicolor*, and *I. Delavayi*, which will grow directly in the bog, these Irises will flower much more freely if planted a little way up the bank where the crowns will be dry but the roots may penetrate to moisture.

Plantings of Irises by the waterside should be free and irregular in outline, with large enough colonies of one kind to create a distinct effect. The Sibiricas are lower in stature, have smaller blossoms than most of the moisture-loving species, and show to greater advantage when massed to themselves. They are particularly delightful planted to follow the shore-line of stream or lake, where the lightly poised blossoms, white or in many tones of violet-blue, have the appearance of clouds of butterflies hovering above the water.

Somewhat stronger growing than these, and with flowers of medium size profusely borne amidst the strong dark foliage, are the two good forms of *I. orientalis*, Blue King and Snow Queen. Large clumps of these two fine varieties are well suited to stand between the slender *I. sibirica* and bold groups of such noble species as *I. aurea*, *I. ochroleuca*, *I. spuria*, and *I. Monnieri*.

For growing beside garden pools, a fine selection is *I. aurea*, *I. Monspur*, and *I. ochroleuca*. All these are tall and strong, with handsome sword-like foliage, and bear, respectively, large blossoms of bright yellow, deep lavender-blue marked with yellow, and ivory.—L. B. W.

VARIOUS BEARDLESS IRISES (*Apogon*)

AUREA (species). A strong-growing Himalayan plant with swordlike foliage and erect stems 4 feet tall, carrying bright yellow blossoms that are slightly fluted. One of the latest Irises to bloom. Makes a fine border plant. We recommend it highly. 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DELAVAYI. Very decorative species, flowering in late June and early July. Grasslike foliage and a hollow stem 3 to 4 feet tall. The blossoms are of medium size and bright violet-purple in color. This species is more dependent upon moisture than others of its class. 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.





FÆTIDISSIMA. A British plant growing about 2 feet tall, with dull brownish purple blossoms. Its value lies in the fact that it will grow in shade and in the decorative quality of its bright coral-red seeds. Good to naturalize in grassy places. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

FULVA. Distinct and beautiful native species with copper-colored blossoms. Requires rich, peaty soil in sunshine. 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

GRAMINEA. Slender-growing species with many red-purple blossoms almost hidden among the narrow leaves. Forms nice clumps in a short while under ordinary garden conditions. Flowers fragrant and good for cutting. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

GUELLENSTÆDTIANA. Tall, strong species related to *I. spuria*. Lavender flowers in June. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LONGIPETALA. Very beautiful western species of slender growth. The flowers are large, with standards of pure lavender and gray-white falls deeply etched with violet. Is best moved while in full growth, and forms nice clumps in good garden soil where it is not crowded by other plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

MISSOURIENSIS. Similar to the above, but more slender in all its parts. It grows wild in "the Great Basin between the Rocky and Cascade Mountains, and the Sierra Nevadas." 55 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

MONNIERI. A bold, handsome species, very distinct in appearance. The foliage is dark green. The stem, sometimes exceeding 4 feet in height, carries large, fragrant, bright yellow blossoms, paler at the edges. Blooms late and is available for borders or waterside. 55 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

MONSPUR. A hybrid between *I. Monnieri* and *I. spuria* raised by the late Sir Michael Foster. Strong, handsome foliage and very large, lavender-blue blossoms. Flowers

over a long period and is one of the most beautiful of the Beardless Irises. 55 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

ORIENTALIS, BLUE KING. Quantities of bright blue-violet blossoms, with reddish spathe-valves carried at about the height of the foliage. Makes handsome clumps in a short time and is effective in groups with the early-flowering hemerocallis and grey-white *Valeriana officinalis*. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN. Similar to the above, save that the blossoms are glistening white. A beautiful plant to grow in the garden borders among lupines and oriental poppies. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

OCHROLEUCA. A stately, vigorous plant allied to *I. spuria*. The stem grows from 3 to 4 feet tall. The blossoms are large, open, ivory-white in color, with a yellow blotch on the falls. Blooms late. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PRISMATICA. Slender, native species with narrow, grasslike foliage and a wiry stem carrying lavender-blue blossoms. At home in damp places. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PSEUDACORUS (British Water Flag). Bright yellow blossoms. Will thrive equally well in the border or in damp places. Splendid for naturalizing with our native *I. versicolor* in moist meadows. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SIBIRICA. Slender-growing plants with fluttering blossoms in various shades of lavender and violet, also pure white. Charming in borders or near water. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SPURIA. Large lavender blossoms and strong, handsome foliage. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

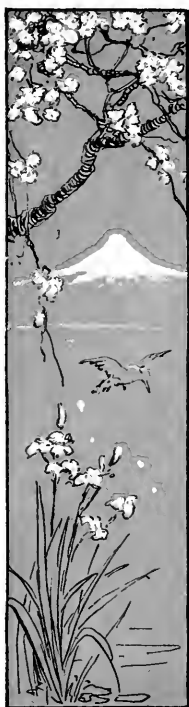
VERSICOLOR. The gay-flowered Iris commonly seen in moist eastern meadows. It is fine for naturalizing and deserves better treatment as a garden plant than it usually receives. 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

CRESTED IRISES (*Evansia*)

This is a small group but important as containing two of the finest Irises for garden purposes,—*I. cristata*, that grows wild in parts of the upper southern states, and the Chinese species, *I. tectorum*. In these Irises the "beard" of the Pogons is replaced by a "raised linear crest" along the blade of the falls, or lower petals, of the flowers.

Iris cristata is a charming miniature species growing not more than five inches tall, with narrow leaves and large, light lavender blossoms made conspicuous by purple and orange ornamentations. Although the natural haunt of this delightful little Iris is along the rocky streams of the southeastern mountains, it grows very well in sunny garden borders, where it spreads rapidly if not choked by larger plants. It makes a nice edging for beds and borders, flowering in May, and is a fine subject





for the rock-garden, where it may be allowed to ramble about the lower levels in sunshine or partial shade.

Iris tectorum, although one of the most beautiful and distinct of Irises, is not difficult of cultivation if given a sunny sheltered situation in well-drained soil and guarded from the encroachments of stout, overhanging plants. As this Iris quickly exhausts the soil about it, frequent transplanting is advisable, or the flowers become few and very small. Every two or three years will be often enough, and the operation is best carried out in July or early August.

The flowers of *Iris tectorum* are a fine lavender-blue, mottled with deeper color. The standards are large and spreading, the falls broad and lightly undulating. A jagged white crest adds to the unusual appearance of the flower. From twelve to eighteen inches tall. The white variety is even more exquisite than the purple.—L. B. W.

TECTORUM. Delicately crested flowers of the most beautiful blue. Though hardy, it requires a slight covering of straw for the protection of its evergreen foliage. Height 12 inches. June-flowering. We recommend this fine variety to your careful consideration. Strong clump, 50 cts.

TECTORUM ALBUM. The pure white variety of the above; a combination of the two is most delightful. Strong clump, \$1.

CRISTATA. A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height; rich amethyst-blue; a gem for the rock-garden. May-flowering. Strong clump, 35 cts.

CALIFORNIAN IRISES

BRACTEATA. Rich yellow with a few chocolate veins running down the falls. Likes sunny positions in well-drained soil without much lime. Fine for border or rock-garden. Height 12 inches. Strong clump, 50 cts.

TENAX. Charming species of easy growth; delightful rose-lavender; large and refined; quite hardy and easy to grow. Should be included in your collection. Strong clump, 50 cts.





JAPANESE IRISES

Iris Kämpferi takes the stage with a brazen flourish of trumpets; there is nothing like it in the garden for arrogance, for subtlety, for obviousness, for sheer insolence of beauty.—REGINALD FARRER, in "Alpines and Bog-Plants."

The best skill of the ingenious Japanese hybridists has been expended in bringing this, their most splendid creation, to a high state of perfection. Today the great blossoms, which seem variously to be fashioned of delicate crêpe, of lustrous satin, or rich velvet, exhibit an amazing range of hues, from gleaming white through tender grey to many tones of lavender and blue and violet, from mauve through rose and claret to regal crimson-purple, many of them flushed, or dappled, veined or margined with contrasting colors, creating an infinite variety of effects and beauty that has no peer in the world of the garden.

It has been said that to grow the Japanese Iris well and permanently, its head must be in the sunshine and its feet in the water. These conditions are easy enough to supply where there is an available stream- or pond-margin, or an overflowing garden pool, but it must be remembered that however ideal the soil conditions, the need of this plant for sunshine is peremptory, and it will not flower where it is overhung by trees or shadowed by buildings. Plant it in the open in moist, heavy soil, keep grasses and weeds from invading the clumps, and there will be little trouble with this haughty beauty. In such positions it is most effective in great plantations away from other plants. Its splendor puts out the light of lesser flowers, and there are none to enter the field with it on equal terms. It is the last of the moisture-loving Irises to flower.

Although the waterside provides the most natural environment for these Irises they may, however, be very successfully grown in the garden if a little trouble be taken to insure their comfort. They require a depth of at least twelve inches of



soil enriched with well-rotted cow-manure. In this a shallow basin should be hollowed out and the plant set in the center with an inch of soil over its collar and a light mulch of spent manure or leaves. Planted under such conditions and kept well watered, new shoots soon appear and a glorious flowering the following year is assured. In the spring the mulch may be removed, care being taken not to injure the tender young shoots, and water must be freely given in dry weather until after the flowers are past.

Early August is the best time to plant Japanese Irises, or to lift and divide old clumps. It must be remembered that these proud flowers are even more intolerant than Irises in general of the encroachments of neighboring plants. They need air and sunshine, rich soil and water, and they repay us lavishly for all the consideration they receive.—L. B. W.

These Japanese varieties prefer richer, lighter, and moister soils than the Bearded Irises. The best flowers come from plants in an alluvial loam which might be flooded once or twice as the flower-stems push up in May and June. In such soil they will often reach a height of 5 feet, with flowers 9 to 10 inches in diameter. In light soil they can be grown to perfection if the ground is kept hoed or mulched.

From our very comprehensive collection, we draw attention to the following few as representative of the best forms in color and habit:

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| <p>CRANE'S FEATHERS. Large, pure white, single flower. Strong clump, 75 cts.</p> <p>CLOSE OF DAY. Royal purple-blue, small yellow throat. Strong clump, 75 cts.</p> <p>DEEP BLUE WATERS. Rich deep blue; double. One of the tallest and most floriferous. Strong clump, 75 cts.</p> <p>GEISHA. Soft purplish rose, finely veined. A large flower of fine form; single. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>IMPERIAL QUEEN. White ground, delicately veined with blue; most distinct; double. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>MANDARIN. Rich lavender, with some white veining; tall; very large; double; one of the finest. Strong clump, \$1.50.</p> <p>MORNING MISTS. Pure white, with a faint mist of pale blue at the throat that deepens in color and spreads as the flower reaches its zenith; immense size. Strong clump, \$1.50.</p> | <p>MOONLIGHT WAVES. The loveliest double white; very large. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>PEACE IN THE BAY. Large, rich deep red-purple; very handsome. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>POWDER BLUE. Lavender, with white netting; double. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>ROYAL ROBE. Immense flower of a light purple; single. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>ROSY DAWN. Soft purplish rose; fine single. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>SILVER STARS. Pure white; large petals; double. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>STARRY HEAVENS. Rich dark blue flowers with yellow blotches. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>STILL WATERS. Lavender, softly veined; single. Strong clump, \$1.</p> <p>VIEW FROM HIGH PLACES. Six-petaled white flower, with yellow blotches at base; creamy stigmas. Strong clump, \$2.</p> <p>WHITE WATERFALL. Very fine double white. Strong clump, \$1.</p> |
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These Japanese Irises were awarded the Coronation Cup at the Holland House Show in 1914.

Lo! that spotless creature of grace,
So gentle, so small, so winsomely lithe,
Riseth up in her royal array—
A precious thing with pearls bedight.
Favored mortals there might see
Choicest pearls of sovereign price,
When all as fresh as a Fleur-de-lys
She came adown that bank.

—ANON.: *Pearl*. (14th Century.)





HEMEROCALLIS

I should like to inflame the whole world with my taste for gardening. There is no virtue that I do not attribute to the man who loves to project and execute gardens.—PRINCE DE LIGNE, 1735

There are no more useful and handsome flowers in the summer garden than the Hemerocallis. They will grow in any position, whether damp or dry, rich or poor, shady or sunny. The foliage is green and sightly throughout the growing season, and the great "lilies" are beautiful in their burnished colors—yellow, saffron, cream, citron, orange, and tawny. They are hardy in the coldest climates, and if the different species and varieties are planted, they may be had in bloom from late May through August.

Groups of these strong-growing, sturdy plants are fine for growing in the borders of early flowering shrubs. With the addition of a few clumps of helenium and Michaelmas daisies, bloom may be continued in these regions until late autumn. These Day Lilies are also most effective planted boldly by the waterside, among great clumps of male fern, or the splendid flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*. For this purpose the old Brown Day Lily, *H. fulva*, with its great tawny blossoms, is effective, as are also *H. Florham*, Indian-yellow, and *H. aurantiaca major*, orange.

In the flower borders, grown among baby's breath, white musk mallows, and slender, dim blue campanulas, some of the more slender-growing kinds are lovely. A good selection is *H. flava*, *H. Thunbergii*, Apricot Day Lily, *H. luteola*, and *H. Dumortieri*. These also are lovely for cutting. The flowers, if picked just before expanding, will keep for several days.—L. B. W.

APRICOT. Soft shade of orange. July. Height 2 to 3 feet. 10 clumps \$3, 100 clumps \$28.

AURANTIACA MAJOR. Pleasing orange, reverse of petals bright Indian-yellow; sweet-scented. Height 3 to 4 feet. June and July. 10 clumps \$4, 100 clumps \$30.

DUMORTIERI. Rich yellow, reverse of petals bronze-yellow; very dwarf grower. Height 18 inches. June. 10 clumps \$3.50, 100 clumps \$28.

FLAVA. The best yellow Day Lily. Deep lemon-yellow; very fragrant. Height 2 to 3 feet. June and July. 10 clumps \$3.50, 100 clumps \$28.

FLORHAM. Rich golden yellow, marked Indian-yellow. Height 3½ feet. June and July. 10 clumps \$4, 100 clumps \$30.

FULVA. The old Brown Day Lily. Orange with dark brown shadings. Height 4½ feet. June and July. 10 clumps \$2.50, 100 clumps \$22.

LUTEOLA. Bright golden yellow, shaded Indian-yellow. June and July. 10 clumps \$4, 100 clumps \$30.

THUNBERGII. Rich, buttercup-yellow; the latest to flower. Very pleasing color. Height 4 feet. July. 10 clumps \$3.50, 100 clumps \$28.

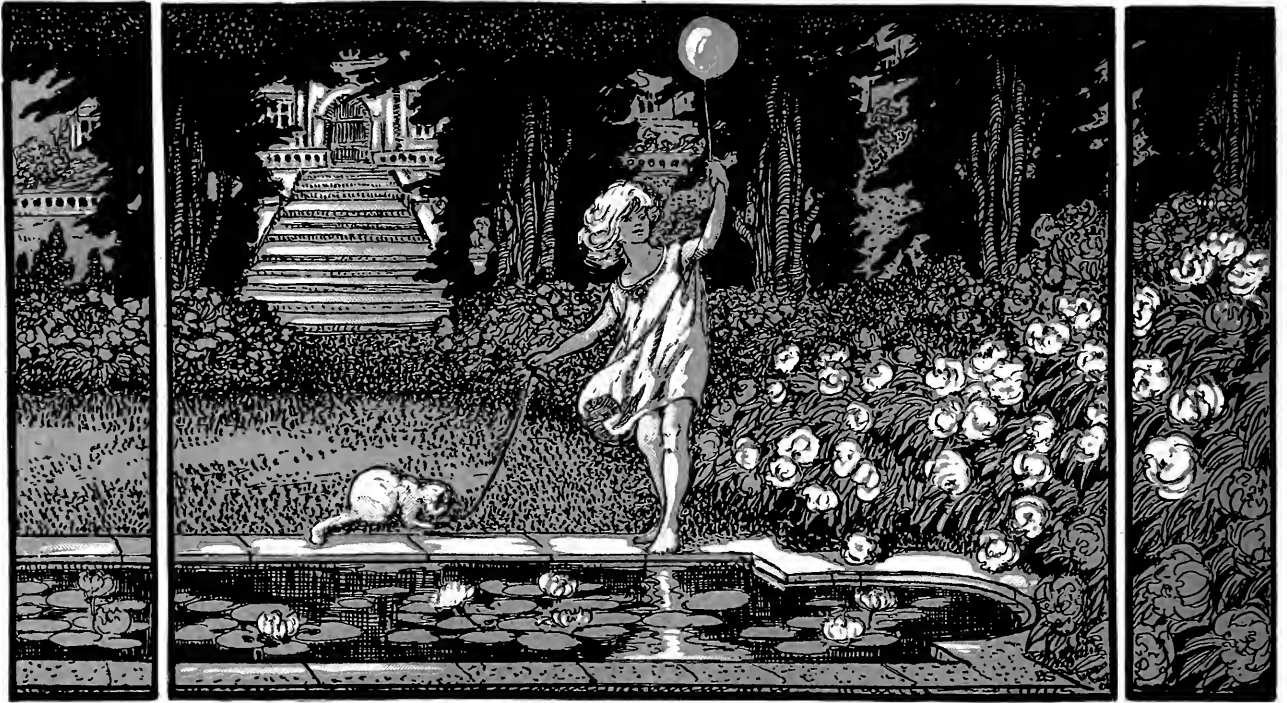
We send, of course, extra-heavy clumps, insuring immediate effect.

EVE'S LAMENT

O Flowers!

That never will in other climate grow,
My early visitation, and my last
At even, which I bred up with tender hand,
From the first opening bud, and gave ye names;
Who now shall rear ye to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount?
—MILTON in "Paradise Lost."





PEONIES FOR CONNOISSEURS*

Most radiant, exquisite and unmatched beauty.
—SHAKESPEARE in "Twelfth Night"

Some of the fine gardens of America have reached a point approaching perfection. Enthusiasm, initiative, and wealth have united to attain the best in design, in ornament, and in plant material. In them are gathered rare lilies, the heavenly hued irises, the daffodils of long descent, and the tulips, loved and fought over of old. But too often the modern herbaceous Peony is missing.

The Peony, as recently developed, is not only exquisite in the individual, but is in the mass gorgeous beyond imagination.

Here is a new garden interest, a subject for connoisseurs to collect. Like other things which are ideal for collecting, the Peony has its place in history, literature, and art. The lover of the Peony enjoys the flower in the company of princes and emperors in China, travels with horticultural explorers like l'Abbé Delavay and Robert Fortune, and works in the garden with the world's famous hybridist, Lemoine.

There are many hundreds of named varieties of Peonies, a goodly number of which have been produced within the last fifty years. An uncritical buying of half a thousand varieties does not in my opinion constitute a fine collection. It is better to have a small number which have been carefully selected and which reach the highest standards of excellence.

The collections of devoted Peony enthusiasts, although still few in number, are rapidly inspiring interest and stimulating knowledge among garden-lovers in this country. As soon as the modern Peony is clearly brought to the attention

*Copyright, 1920, by Mrs. Edward Harding. Mrs. Harding has gladly given this article because of her desire to have the Peony more widely known.



of garden connoisseurs who seek distinction as well as beauty, effectiveness as well as charm, the number of collections will increase.

The first problem confronting the amateur is the selection of varieties. The delicacy of form and color that appeals to one person may not attract another in equal degree. Flowers vary in their loveliness; each high-class Peony has a personal charm possessed by itself alone and not to be foregone.

There are a number of Peonies whose comeliness and worth entitle them to places in every carefully made collection. Among them *Festiva Maxima* leads. Working patiently in Lille seventy years ago, could Miellez have dreamed that his cherished seedling would hold its place so proudly for so long? Then there are *Madame de Verneville* with true rose odor, *Duchesse de Nemours*, *La Rosière*, and *Baroness Schroeder*, each a marvel of beauty and distinction. *Avalanche*, *James Kelway*, and *Mireille* should be included in this list. *Madame Emile Lemoine* deserves especial mention. Its deep cream and blush tinting just as the flower opens is one of the most exquisite bits of coloring imaginable. All of these whites are inexpensive. Each one has its place which no other Peony can fill.

Among the standard pinks of varying shades are *Albert Crousse*, *Alfred de Musset*, *Asa Gray*, *Madame Boulanger*, *Madame Lemoine*, *Madame Emile Gallé*, *Reine Hortense*, *Venus*, and *Richardson's* wonderful *Grandiflora*. *Gismonda*, too little known, is fragrant and of exceeding beauty. The upper half of this large and well-shaped bloom is deep flesh-pink, the lower half is palest rose. I consider *Gismonda* one of the special treasures of my collection.

The lists of higher prices and newer introductions include such a display of loveliness that mere words struggle to do justice. *Le Cygne*, with petals placed like the feathers on a swan's wing, *Enchanteresse*, with an aura of white magic, *Kelway's Glorious*, glistening and perfumed, come swiftly to mind. *Alsace-Lorraine*,



La Fiancée, Frances Willard, Mont Blanc, and Mrs. Edward Harding are all whites of finest quality.

The pink Peonies of high class are many and superb. Richardson's Milton Hill and Walter Faxon, American productions, are two of the world's great Peonies. Milton Hill is a rose-shaped flower of most delicately pure pale pink. Walter Faxon is unmatched in its clear, fresh, glowing color—a deeper tone of pink than Milton Hill, and free from the faintest hue of mauve. Marie Crousse, Madame Auguste Dessert, Madame Jules Dessert, and La France are all of choicest coloring, distinguished, and much to be desired. La Fée, Sarah Bernhardt, Rosa Bonheur, Raoul Dessert, Thérèse, Georgiana Shaylor, Martha Bulloch, and Souvenir de Louis Bigot are still others which are individually exquisite and collectively necessary.

And then there is Solange. If Lemoine, creator of a wealth of horticultural splendor, had in all his life accomplished only the production of this one Peony, the flower-loving world would still be his endless, grateful debtor. This incredibly beautiful flower is difficult to describe adequately. It is high-built, compact, and composed of large, thick petals which closely overlap. The color is deep cream, tinged with amber throughout, and with a touch of soft salmon-pink glowing from its heart. This rare coloring, in combination with the heavy texture of the petalage, gives the bloom a radiance of beauty equaled only by pearls of finest orient.

In addition to the Peonies of delicate color which I have mentioned, a few deeply glowing reds may well be selected. M. Martin Cahuzac, Mary Brand, Adolphe Rousseau, Madame Gaudichau, and Volcan are excellent. Some choice singles and Japanese, which might include such varieties as Moonbeam, White Lady, Marguerite Dessert, King of England, and Mikado, would round out a small collection already well on the way to importance and great value.

After the selection of varieties is made, there is still the equally important problem of securing the roots. Sound, strong roots, proper planting, and wise cultivation are necessary to success.



Until one has acquired some measure of personal knowledge by observing and comparing roots, and then watching their growth, it is safest to select a grower of established reputation for integrity and depend upon him. Roots of poor quality and confused identity are apt to be the penalty of indiscriminate purchasing.

The proper planting and culture of the Peony, much of which has only recently been learned, does not seem to be generally well understood. The Church and the Law are regarded as the most conservative professions, but the profession of gardening often seems to run a close third. The suggestions of the mere garden owner, no matter on what practical or scientific basis they may rest, are frequently received by his gardening *locum tenens* with both hauteur and disdain because the gardener of William the Conqueror used a different technique!

Bearing in mind this reluctance of the average gardener to break away from tradition, I am sure that it is well worth while for the owner to insist that the following directions, based on my own experience and that of many others, should be carried out.

September and October are the best months in which to plant Peonies. Spring planting is inadvisable for several reasons, two important ones being, first, the difficulty of handling safely these brittle roots when they are starting to grow, and, second, the fact that a Peony disturbed in the spring will frequently "sulk" for a long time. Some of the general nurserymen, either through ignorance or indifference to the welfare of the plant, advertise in their catalogues Peony roots for spring delivery. But reason and experiment have amply shown that the best time to plant Peonies is in the autumn.





A good soil for Peonies is a fertile clay loam, or an ordinary vegetable-garden soil that is not too rich. If the soil in the place selected for planting is poor, it may be enriched by the thorough intermixing of well-rotted manure or compost in small proportion, say one part by bulk manure or compost to nine or ten parts of soil. Too much manure or compost will injure or even kill Peonies. A few progressive growers who make a specialty and a study of Peonies are awakening to the danger of the over use of manure, although they do not all warn the gardener, as they so easily might do in their catalogues. The perilous advice to mulch Peonies with manure is still occasionally given.

For the permanent planting of Peonies the soil should be deeply prepared, for the roots grow in a few years to great size, and the average depth of top soil—which is only a few inches—is not enough to support a big Peony plant indefinitely. When the top soil is shallow, trenching for permanent planting and the production of extra-fine blooms will amply repay the enthusiast.

Peonies should not be planted in the same soil in which Peonies have grown before. If it is necessary to use the same location a second time for Peonies, the soil should be removed and fresh soil substituted.

The roots should be placed so that the topmost eyes are between two and three inches below the level surface of the ground.

For permanent planting, ample room should be allowed; three or four feet each way between plants is a desirable distance.

Surprise and delight await him who has chosen the Peony wisely and planted it well; to all the other glories of his garden will be added the cool fragrance of its majestic loveliness.—MRS. EDWARD HARDING.

THE FLOWER MARKET

(A Chinese poem recently translated by Arthur Waley in "170 Chinese Poems."
The enthusiasm of the flower-lover does not change.)

In the Royal City spring is almost over:
Tinkle, tinkle—the coaches and horsemen pass.
We tell each other, "This is the peony season:"
And follow with the crowd that goes to the Flower Market.
"Cheap and dear—no uniform price:
The cost of the plant depends on the number of blossoms.
For the fine flower,—a hundred pieces of damask:
For the cheap flower,—five bits of silk.
Above is spread an awning to protect them:
Around is woven a wattle-fence to screen them.
If you sprinkle water and cover the roots with mud,
When they are transplanted, they will not lose their beauty."
Each household thoughtlessly follows the custom,
Man by man, no one realizing.
There happened to be an old farm labourer
Who came by chance that way.
He bowed his head and sighed a deep sigh:
But this sigh nobody understood.
He was thinking, "A cluster of deep red flowers
Would pay the taxes of ten poor houses!"



TREE PEONIES

Tree Peonies, *P. Moutan* or *P. suffruticosa*, are not nearly as well known in this country as they should be. They are native of the northwestern part of China. In the Orient, where they have long been in cultivation, varieties are numbered by the hundreds.

The Tree Peony is a small shrub, usually reaching a height of three to four feet. It is very slow-growing, and plants fifteen years old are often only four feet high. Occasionally an individual "tree" will reach a greater height. This is true of a certain old-fashioned double pink, the variety sometimes seen in neglected old gardens through the countryside in southern New England, New York, and New Jersey.

The fine French varieties have double flowers, large, compact blooms with petals of good size. The colors are remarkably fine, especially the pinks which include glowing salmon and coppery tints.

Three very beautiful yellow Tree Peonies, the result of crossing *P. Moutan* with *P. lutea*, have recently been produced.

The Japanese Tree Peonies have enormous single flowers of great beauty.

The variety and charm of the Tree Peony make it an especially delightful subject for the enthusiastic collector.

We have a selection of the finest varieties. List will be furnished upon application.

For several years we have had the privilege of studying the comparative merits of the extensive variety of Peonies in the beautiful gardens of T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., Brookville, L. I., who for over two decades has made the Peony his hobby, assembling from all parts of the world the finest sorts, and whose collection is one



of the greatest and finest in existence today. From the thousand and more varieties he possesses, the best and most distinct have been selected and re-selected, and we believe that the list of varieties offered below comprises all that is beautiful and dependable.

CHOICE HERBACEOUS PEONIES

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. (Dessert & Mechin, 1890.) Very large bloom; deep purplish garnet-red, very brilliant, with metallic reflex; very tall, stiff stem; perfect habit. Early. Strong clump, \$3.50.

ALBÂTRE. (Crousse, 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type; milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower; blooms very free. Midseason. Strong clump, \$2.50.

ALBERT CROUSSE. (Crousse, 1893.) Very large, rose-shaped flower; compact; flesh-pink, center slightly flecked carmine, silvery on border. Superb late variety. Strong clump, \$2.50.

ALFRED DE MUSSET. (Crousse, 1885.) Large, full bloom of fine shape; fleshy white, shaded pale salmon, rose center. We consider this one of the most beautiful varieties. Late. Strong clump, \$1.50.

ALICE DE JULVECOURT (syn. *Triumphans Gandavensis*). (Pêl, 1857.) Full flower of charmingly soft coloring. Heart of flowers soft deep rose, surrounded by petals of blush and cream, outer petals palest pink. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Guerin, 1862.) An inexpensive variety of crown type. Guards and crown are brilliant pink; the collar is cream or straw color. Medium height. Large bloom. Late. Strong clump, \$1.

ARCHIE BRAND. (Brand, 1913.) Even, deep, seashell-pink, silvery border. Petals, closely massed, form a solid head surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals. Immense bomb flower; delicately fragrant, like a rose; profuse bloomer. Medium height. Midseason. Strong clump, \$14.

ASA GRAY. (Crousse, 1886.) Large, full bloom, imbricated, rose-shape; salmon-flesh, sprinkled with carmine-lilac. Strong clump, \$2.50.


AVANT-GARDE. (Lemoine.) A Wittmaniana hybrid. Exquisite, early blooming, single. The petals are of pale rose, veined with plum color; brilliant center of golden stamens. Foliage of fine color, luxuriant and noticeable. Strong clump, \$3.50.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. (Lemoine, 1906.) Very large, flat, semi-rose type; creamy white, deepening to pale yellow; distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Late. Strong clump, \$8.



- ✓ **AUORE.** (Dessert, 1904.) Large, cup-shaped flower; very soft flesh-pink, salmon-yellow at base of petals; stamens very prominent; a very elegant variety. Late. Strong clump, \$3.50.
- AVALANCHE.** (Crousse, 1896.) Superb rose-shaped flower of perfect form; creamy-white, flecked with carmine; strong, vigorous grower. A very beautiful variety. Late. Strong clump, \$2.75.
- BARONESS SCHROEDER.** (Kelway.) Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies. Midseason. Strong clump, \$4.50.
- CARNEA ELEGANS.** (Calot, 1860.) Perfect shape; broad petals; clear flesh-color, glossy reflex, mixed with small yellow petals; extra-fine bloom. Strong clump, \$2.75.
- CLAIRE DUBOIS.** (Crousse, 1886.) Large, globular flower of delicate pink, tipped with silvery white. Late. Strong clump, \$2.
- COURONNE D'OR.** (Calot, 1872.) White with yellow tints; a few visible stamens; large, late variety. Extra good. Strong clump, \$1.50.
- DE CANDOLLE.** (Crousse, 1880.) Large, imbricated petals; uniform, bright currant and amaranth. A late variety of very beautiful color. Strong clump, \$1.50.
- DORCHESTER.** (Richardson.) Large and compact flower of pale pink. Of medium height, fragrant, and free-blooming. Very good for cutting, lasting unusually well. Strong clump, \$1.
- DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.** (Calot, 1856.) White guard petals, sulphur-white center with greenish reflex; strong grower and free bloomer. Early. Strong clump, \$1.
- EDULIS SUPERBA.** (Lemon, 1824.) A very large bloom of perfect shape; fine, dark brilliant pink with silvery reflex. Very beautiful early variety. Extremely fragrant. Strong clump, \$1.
- ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.** (Brand, 1907.) Foliage strikingly large and glossy. A tall, commanding white variety which, when first opening, has the faintest blush of soft seashell-pink, lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. A white of the most attractive form and quality. Delightfully fragrant. Very late. Strong division, \$25.
- ENCHANTERESSE.** (Lemoine, 1903.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type. ✓ Creamy white; erect, tall, strong grower. Very late. Strong clump, \$9.
- ✓ **EUCCHARIS.** (Lemoine.) Large, full flower; guard petals blush-white, center cream. Very good. Late. Strong clump, \$7.50.
- EUGENE VERDIER.** (Calot, 1864.) Very large, compact, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white; very fragrant; borne erect on extra-strong stems; free bloomer. Late. Strong clump, \$2.
- EVANGELINE.** (Lemoine, 1910.) Large, full, imbricated flowers of flesh-colored pink and mauve, with silvery reflex; sweet-scented. Late. Strong clump, \$8.
- FELIX CROUSSE.** (Crousse, 1881.) Large, anemone, ball-shaped bloom; very brilliant red, ruby-flame-colored center. Strong clump, \$1.
- FESTIVA MAXIMA.** (Mieliez, 1850.) Very large, globular rose type; white with center marked crimson. Very tall, strong grower. One of the best. Early. Strong clump, \$1.
- FRANCES WILLARD.** (Brand, 1907.) Perfectly formed flower; opens an exquisite blush, changing to pure white; large size; tall, very full bloom. Midseason. Strong division, \$10.
- GALATHÉE.** (Lemoine, 1900.) Large, full-✓ double, rose type; fleshy white; very fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Very high-class variety. Flowers very late. Strong clump, \$4.75.
- GEORGIANA SHAYLOR.** (Shaylor, 1908.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Pale rose-pink, center and guards slightly splashed crimson. Tall, erect, compact, strong grower. Late. Strong division, \$10.
- GERMAINE BIGOT.** (Dessert, 1902.) Large flower, medium compact, flat crown; pale lilac-rose, center prominently flushed crimson. Strong, erect grower of medium height; free bloomer. Midseason. Very beautiful when in good form; varies, however, in quality of bloom from year to year. Strong clump, \$3.50.
- GISMONDA.** (Crousse, 1895.) Globular, flesh-colored flowers with delicate pink center. Very fragrant. Very beautiful. Strong clump, \$3.
- GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT.** (Gombault, 1866.) Large, globular bloom, extra full; deep, fleshy pink collar, central petals narrower, clear salmony flesh, shaded apricot, with tuft of petals, pink striped carmine; multicolor variety. Strong, long stems. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.50.
- GRANDIFLORA.** (Richardson, 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type; uniform rose-white. Tall, erect, strong grower. The finest late variety of its color. Very late. Strong clump, \$2.
- JAMES KELWAY.** (Kelway.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type; rosy white, changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Strong grower. Midseason. Strong clump, \$2.50.





JEANNOT. (Dessert, 1918.) Large, imbricated cup-shaped flowers of perfect form; flesh-pink, slightly tinged purple and shaded salmon-pink at the base of petals, changing to silvery white. A variety of exquisite and delicate coloring. Strong clump, \$12.

KARL ROSENFELD. (Rosenfeld, 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson, strikingly brilliant. Very strong, tall, compact grower; free bloomer. Midseason. Strong clump, \$6.50.

KELWAY'S GLORIOUS. (Kelway, 1909.) Magnificent variety; very large, full double blooms. One of the finest whites. Very fragrant. Strong clump, \$30.

KELWAY'S QUEEN. (Kelway.) Large, globular, rose-shaped flower; uniform rose-mauve center, flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Late midseason. Strong clump, \$10.

LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF. (Kelway.) Large, cup-shaped, double flower; imbricated petals; outer petals pale rose gradually shading lighter towards the center to a rosy white, showing yellow stamens in center; exceedingly pretty and highly perfumed. Strong clump, \$25.

LA FÉE. (Lemoine.) Very large, compact flower. Petals very long, guards mauve-rose, collar creamy white; very strong, tall grower; free bloomer. Early. Strong clump, \$12.

LA FIANCÉE. (Lemoine, 1908.) Enormous flower with large petals; creamy white with yellowish center. Strong, vigorous grower. Midseason. Strong clump, \$3.

LA FRANCE. (Lemoine, 1901.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type; uniform rose-white color, outer guard petals splashed crimson; very distinct, perfect, delicately colored variety. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late. Strong clump, \$10.

LAMARTINE. (Lemoine, 1908.) Large, imbricated petals of deep rose, bordered silvery white. Strong, erect, tall grower. An extra-fine late variety. Strong clump, \$7.50.

LA PERLE. (Crousse, 1885.) Globular bloom ✓ of soft pinkish flesh-color, with silvery and glossy border. Extra strong, fragrant and extra good. Midseason. Strong clump, \$2.50.

LA ROSIÈRE. (Crousse, 1888.) Very pretty semi-double white, shading to cream-white in center. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.

LA TENDRESSE. (Crousse, 1896.) Very large, full flower; creamy white, changing to pure white, slightly splashed crimson. Strong, tall grower; very good. Early. Strong clump, \$2.50.

LAURA DESSERT. (Dessert, 1913.) Beautiful, full flower; guard creamy white, bright canary-yellow center. Magnificent variety. ✓ Early. Strong clump, \$8.

LE CYGNE. (Lemoine, 1907.) Large, globular, semi-rose type; purest white. Without doubt the finest white and one of the most beautiful Peonies in existence. Petals placed like feathers on a swan's wing. Midseason. Strong clump, \$20.

LIVINGSTONE. (Crousse, 1879.) Large, very full bloom, rose-shaped; pretty, soft pink, with a silvery tip, flecked crimson. Very strong. A very beautiful late variety. Strong clump, \$2.50.

MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT. (Dessert, 1899.) Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower of perfect form; glossy flesh, tinged clear carmine, center flecked with crimson. Extra-fine variety of exquisite coloring; very good. Early. Strong clump, \$3.50. *imperfect and old*

MADAME BOULANGER. (Crousse, 1886.) Very large, full bloom; glossy soft pink, shaded lilac, silvery flesh border; very fine. Late. Strong clump, \$2.50.

MADAME CALOT. (Mieliez, 1856.) Very large, full, globular, compact bloom; fleshy white, tinged pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a sulphur tint. Fine bud; strong stems and erect habit. A very beautiful, early variety. Strong clump, \$1.

MADAME DE GALHAU. (Crousse, 1883.) Large, imbricated, rose-shaped flower; delicate glossy pink, tinged flesh and salmon; very strong-growing plant. Late. Strong clump, \$1.

MADAME DE VATRY. (Guérin, 1853.) Large bloom of perfect shape; guard petals clear flesh, center sulphur-white, with carmine stripes. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. (Crousse, 1885.) Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to white, carmine flecks; anemone shape. Early. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MADAME DUCÉL. (Méchin, 1880.) Very large, globular bloom of full double, perfect form; light mauve-rose with silvery margin. Most attractive flower of great beauty. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MADAME EMILE GALLÉ. (Crousse, 1881.) Large cup-shaped, imbricated bloom; soft lilac, center shaded soft flesh and cream. Strong, free-bloomer; very good. Late. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MADAME EMILE LEMOINE. (Lemoine, 1899.) Large, globular, semi-rose type; milk-white. Midseason. Strong clump, \$2.50.

MADAME GAUDICHAU. (Millet, 1909.) Large, globular flower, intensely brilliant; very dark crimson-garnet. Tall, strong grower; splendid variety. Strong clump, \$10.



✓ **MADAME JULES DESSERT.** (Dessert, 1908). Large flower of beautiful form and exquisite coloring; white, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. Strong clump, \$9.

MADAME LEMOINIER. (Calot, 1865.) Large, globular bloom; very soft lilac with white reflex. Tall, vigorous grower of splendid habit. Late. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MARCELLE DESSERT. (Dessert, 1899.) Large, finely shaped bloom; glossy cream-white, very slightly splashed carmine, center slightly flecked with crimson; fragrance of a tea rose. Fine foliage; good habit. A variety of great beauty. Midseason. Strong clump, \$6.

✓ **MARGUERITE GÉRARD.** (Crousse, 1892.) Very large bloom with broad petals; delicate fleshy pink, slightly tinged hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly cream-white; strong grower. A very handsome variety. Late. Strong clump, \$2.50.

MARIE CROUSSE. (Crousse, 1892.) Large, globular, very full bloom; very soft salmon-pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose; very fresh coloring. Tall, strong grower. Very fine. Midseason. Strong clump, \$4.

MARIE JACQUIN. (Verdier.) Large, globular bloom; glossy flesh-white, shaded sulphur; golden stamens. Strong, vigorous plant of good upright habit; very free bloomer, in clusters of great beauty. Early. Strong clump, \$2.

MARÉCHAL MACMAHON. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, full bloom of bomb type; purple-solferino-red with silvery reflex. Extra good. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MARIE LEMOINE. (Calot, 1869.) Enormous bloom; sulphur-white, lightly shaded chamois, with narrow carmine edge; erect habit. Extra-strong stems. Very late. Strong clump, \$1.

MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN. (Dessert, 1911.) Large, semi-imbricated flower; bright, velvety, cherry-red, slightly tinged violet, silvery tipped. Strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Strong clump, \$5.

MARTHA BULLOCH. (Brand, 1907.) Mammoth, cup-shaped bloom on strong, stiff stems; deep rose-pink in center, shading to silvery shell-pink in outer petals; exquisitely beautiful. One of the finest Peonies in existence. Should be in every collection. Strong division, \$25.

MARY BRAND. (Brand, 1907.) The greatest of all red Peonies. Vivid crimson with silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliancy. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. Immense flowers on strong stems. A superb and wonderful creation. Midseason. Strong division, \$15.

MATHILDE DE ROSENECK. (Crousse, 1883.) Very large, rose-shaped flower; rosy flesh, tinged chamois and flecked carmine. Tall, strong grower; beautiful variety. Late. Strong clump, \$2.





MARY WOODBURY SHAYLOR. (Shaylor.) Guard petals fresh clear pink with a cream-colored center and a golden canary color at the heart. This is a fine, distinct sort with strong, stiff stems. Strong division, \$40.

MAUD L. RICHARDSON. (Hollis.) Large, medium compact, flat, rose type; pale lilac-rose center lighter. Tall, strong grower; excellent. Late. Strong clump, \$4.50.

MIGNON. (Lemoine, 1908.) Very large, perfectly formed flowers, with broad, imbricated petals; soft light rose, passing to amber-cream; very fragrant; vigorous growth. Midseason. Strong clump, \$8.

MILTON HILL. (Richardson.) Very large, compact, rose-shaped flower; pale lilac-rose; strong, vigorous grower. One of the finest in existence. Late. Strong clump, \$4.

MIREILLE. (Crousse, 1894.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type; milk-white, very large center petals distinctly edged dark crimson. Late, strong, tall grower. Very fine. Very late. Strong clump, \$3.

MISS SALWAY. (Kelway.) Very large, compact globular bloom; lilac-white, lighter collar. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Very fine. Midseason. Strong clump, \$10.

MODÈLE DE PERFECTION. (Crousse, 1875.) Large, rose-shaped bloom; light pink center, shaded darker, silvery border; strong grower; good habit. Late. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Calot, 1872.) Large, cup-shaped flower of fine form; creamy white petals, tinged yellow, intermingled with stamens and tipped carmine. Strong grower of upright habit; free bloomer. One of the finest whites. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC. (Dessert, 1899.) Large bloom of fine form; rounded petals of a very brilliant purple-red, shaded with black-maroon, metallic reflex; erect habit; very strong and vigorous. Very handsome variety. Early midseason. Strong clump, \$7.

MONT BLANC. (Lemoine, 1899.) Very compact, globular rose-type flower; milk-white, center slightly tinted rose; erect; very strong stems; free bloomer. One of the finest whites. Early midseason. Strong clump, \$8.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Crousse, 1888.) Very large and full globular flower, perfectly formed; very attractive fresh satiny pink, darker at the base of petals, with amber-yellow tints, silvery reflex. Strong, vigorous grower and very free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies. Early. Strong clump, \$1.50.

MRS. GEORGE BUNYARD. (Kelway.) Very large, compact, flat rose type; pale, lilac-rose; erect, tall, compact grower of strong habit; very good. Midseason. Strong clump, \$4.



MRS. EDWARD HARDING. (Shaylor, 1918.)

The following description of a four-year-old plant of Mrs. Edward Harding has been verified by A. H. Fewkes, who staged the prize-winning blooms at Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1918: Flower is rose type, globular, and very large, undisbudded stalks having blooms quite 7 inches in diameter. The individual petals are large and deep throughout the flower; guard petals are almost 3 inches wide; the buds are massive. The color is ivory-white, a white that is delicately suffused with yellow, giving it a warm, delightful tone. There are no red or pink marks or tints. The plant is strong, tall-growing (about 40 inches) with stiff, erect stems and large, dark green foliage; free-blooming. The whole effect is impressively beautiful. Late midseason. Strong division, \$100.

OCTAVIE DEMAY (Calot, 1867.) Beautiful flower; light, hydrangea-pink, fading to white; dwarf, strong plant. This is one of the earliest and finest sorts. Strong clump, \$1.50.

ODETTE. (Dessert, 1908.) Large blooms, in clusters; collar of broad, soft lilac petals, those of the center mixed with little salmon petals having greenish yellow reflex; vigorous grower. Midseason. Strong clump, \$4.50.

PHILOMÈLE. (Calot, 1861.) Charming flower, generally of the Japanese type; guard petals bright pink, central petals amber-yellow, with bright pink tuft, edged with crimson; very distinct and attractive. Strong, upright grower. Midseason. Strong clump, \$1.50.

PHYLLIS KELWAY. (Kelway.) Very lovely lavender-flesh, passing to white in center. A very delicately colored flower. Strong clump, \$8.

PRIMEVÈRE. (Lemoine, 1907.) A very fine Peony; the nearest approach to a yellow sort in the Chinensis section. Guards creamy white, center light sulphur-yellow. Tall, strong grower; very fragrant. Midseason. Strong clump, \$10.

RAOUL DESSERT. (Dessert, 1910.) Very attractive bloom of enormous size, compact; clear mauve, shaded carmine-pink, stained silvery white. Strong, erect stems and good habit; free bloomer. A variety of great beauty. Midseason to late. Strong clump, \$12.

REINE HORTENSE. (Calot, 1857.) Very large, compact, semi-rose type; the color is uniform hydrangea-pink and salmon-flesh-pink, center flecked crimson. Very tall; long, stiff stems. Midseason. Strong clump, \$3.

RICHARD CARVEL. (Brand, 1913.) Immense, globular, bomb-shape flower; a bright shade of crimson; guard petals large, broad, and prominent; center petals gathered into an immense central dome. Very tall, strong stems; beautiful and lasting; delicately fragrant; the best of the dark reds; delightfully attractive plant. Early. Strong clump, \$8.

ROSA BONHEUR. (Dessert.) Very large, flat, rose type, with wide, imbricated petals; light violet-rose, guards flecked crimson. Erect, strong grower. Very good. Midseason. Strong clump, \$8.

ROSETTE. (Dessert, 1918.) Pretty flower of elegant shape, like a Captain Christy rose; silvery flush, shading to salmon at base of petals and flecked crimson on the border. A superb early variety of erect habit. Strong clump, \$15.

SARAH BERNHARDT. (Dessert.) Large, fine flower of elegant and variable form; guard petals delicate silvery violet-rose, those of center intermingled with narrow petals of amber-white, tinged salmon. The earliest Chinese Peony to flower. Erect, tall, free-flowering. Strong clump, \$6.

SOLANGE. (Lemoine, 1907.) Large, full bloom; outer petals cream, tinged amber, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading, overlaid with a tender blush. A very beautiful and distinct variety. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Strong clump, \$12.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT. (Dessert, 1913.) Very large, convex bloom, with imbricated petals; color brilliant Bengal-rose, slightly tinged carmine at the base, turning to salmon-pink, with very bright silvery reflex. Very fine. Strong clump, \$10.

THÉRÈSE. (Dessert, 1904.) Very attractive imbricated flower, very large and double; glossy flesh, slightly shaded pink, lighter in the center. One of the most beautiful varieties in color and form. Strong, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Strong clump, \$10.

TOURANGELLE. (Dessert, 1910.) Vigorous grower, bearing large, flat-shaped flowers of unusual size on long stems; color pearly white, overlaid with delicate mauve and with shades of La France pink. Exquisite fresh color. Strong clump, \$10.

VENUS. (Kelway.) Very large, high, compact crown; pale, hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Tall, free bloomer. Extra good. Midseason. Strong clump, \$3.

WALTER FAXON. (Richardson.) Medium size, globular, rose-shaped flower; bright rose, deepening toward the center. Strong, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Strong clump, \$8.





SINGLE PEONIES

ETIENNE DESSERT. (Dessert.) Very large, single flower; lively China-pink petals, central tuft of golden stamens; very beautiful. Strong clump, \$7.

✓**L'ETINCELANTE.** (Dessert.) Very large, cup-shaped flowers; brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Fine. Strong clump, \$5.

LUCIENNE. (Dessert, 1908.) Large, single flower; white lightly shaded purple, changing to almost pure white; crown of golden stamens at center. Strong clump, \$7.

MADELEINE GAUTHIER. (Dessert.) Fine, large, silvery fleshy pink of exquisite and delicate tone. Strong clump, \$6.

MARGUERITE DESSERT. (Dessert, 1913.) Very large, single flower of pure white, powdered and splashed with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens. One of the most exquisite varieties. Strong clump, \$15.

JAPANESE PEONIES

AMA-NO-SODE. Immense; bright-rose, shading lighter toward edging of petals; central tuft of guard petaloides. Strong clump, \$5.

FUYAJO. Very unique coloring—dark mahogany-colored maroon, with velvety shading; narrow center petals dark crimson, veined and tipped white. Very beautiful. Strong clump, \$7.

ISANI-GIDUI. Very large, single flower; pure white with broad silky petals; big central tuft of golden yellow stamens of filamentous petals; strong grower of marvelous beauty. Strong clump, \$7.

✓**KING OF ENGLAND.** (Kelway.) Rich, ruby-madder guard petals, long narrow central petaloides of pure golden yellow, changing to golden yellow, striped crimson. One of the finest. Strong clump, \$4.

✓**MARGARET ATWOOD.** Very large, pure white, cup-shaped flowers, with deep golden center. Unusually large petals of heavy texture. Strong, vigorous grower. The finest white. Strong clump, \$12.

✓**MIKADO.** Dark crimson, with narrow filamental petals; crimson edged and tipped gold. Strong clump, \$2.50.

TORA-NO-MAKI. Very large, lilac-white flowers, with two rows of guard petals; beautiful cushion center of white and clear amber-yellow. Strong, erect grower of medium height; very free bloomer. Early midseason. One of the most attractive. Strong clump, \$5.

✓**WHITE LADY.** (Kelway.) Beautiful cup-shaped flower with waxlike petals, of the purest white and with a heavy cushion of deep golden yellow staminoides in the center. Late. Strong clump, \$12.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Dainty white lily
Dressed like a bride,
Shining with whiteness
And scented beside.—ANON.

No dweller in the country would be without a generous bed of Lilies-of-the-Valley. In high and in lowly gardens these simple, fragrant flowers have ever been among the most welcomed of the year. In early times the dried or distilled blossoms were deemed a cure for many "griefs" of the flesh, and while our faith in their potency may be less firm today, surely it is true that when we come unexpectedly upon the slender stems of frosted, scented bells hiding among the bright green leaves we receive refreshment for the mind and the spirit.

The Lily-of-the-Valley is essentially a shade-loving plant. Beds should be given a northern or northwestern exposure if possible, and the most desirable soil is a rich, sandy loam. In planting, the crowns should be set about three inches apart and about two inches below the surface. A dressing of well-rotted manure and leaf-mold in the autumn after the leaves have died down will insure more and finer flowers in the spring. The roots of this fair flower are poisonous.—L. B. W.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY CLUMPS. Their importation having been forbidden, they are very scarce. \$48 per 100.

"EXCELLENTA," **LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY PIPS.** This celebrated strain is so well known to flower show exhibitors and judges alike that it requires no introduction. For the past few years this special stock has not been available, and we have consistently refrained from handling any other. We can again accept orders for this stock for delivery at any time of the year from cold storage. Case of 250 pips, \$22; case of 500 pips, \$40.





LILIES FOR GARDEN AND WOODLAND

When the yellow lily flowers in the meadows, and the red in dry land and by wood paths, then, methinks, the flowering season has reached its height.—THOREAU.

Probably success with Lilies is among the proudest achievements that the gardener knows, yet many hesitate to seek it because of the difficulties believed to attend the culture of these noble flowers. And while it is quite true that certain species demand special conditions for their welfare, it is also true that many will thrive under ordinary garden conditions. Failure is nearly always due to a lack of understanding of the nature and requirements of the various species, for, as a matter of fact, no garden is so poor and hungry of soil, or so moist and shady, but it will successfully entertain several kinds of Lilies; and within the broad boundaries of our country are innumerable country places that offer situations where, with little or no preparation, thousands of Lilies might be grown with an effect unsurpassed for beauty and nobility.

The Tiger Lily, escaped from gardens, has naturalized itself along the roadsides in many sections of the East, and presents a gorgeous spectacle during July and August when the great tawny blossoms smoulder through tangles of azure chickory and wild carrot that with it throng the way. Such lavish displays may be accomplished with other Lilies if an understanding of their needs be reached. Some one has said that "Life consists not in birthdays but in the enjoyment of our intelligence; and this has no more salutary exercise than in the study of plants." The Lily invites the exercise of our intelligence. We are too prone to tuck any plant into any soil and situation without inquiry as to its natural habit and environment. But such casual treatment will not serve the Lily; the beautiful creature bespeaks our sympathy, our understanding, and our consideration. These given, any triumph may be ours. And who would count the cost of a little thought and effort who might



see the ivory-hued *L. Brownii* increase with the easy nonehalance of any border plant, or Mr. Wilson's lovely *L. regale* naturalized as if to the garden born, or the giant Lily of the Himalaya Mountains, *L. giganteum*, arisen to its great height, its upper stem hung with long white Lilies pouring forth fragrance—a mysterious presenece amidst the green gloom of the forest glade?

Lilies are natives of the northern hemisphere and are mainly found within the temperate zone, though a few hail from subtropic regions. With the exception of these southerners, there are very few not sufficiently hardy to stand our northern winters. Winter damp and late spring frosts cause disaster among them far more than actual cold; these are the forces chiefly to be guarded against. To this end, good, sharp drainage should be given all Lilies, and some sort of protective herbage through which the forward young shoots may make their way secure against unexpected frosts and rough winds. Later this herbage—it may be dwarf-growing shrubs, ferns, or herbaceous plants—gives to the mature stem the protection it craves from the too great heat of the sun and keeps the ground above the bulb more or less cool. These safeguarding conditions are always found wherever Lilies grow naturally, and such a broad hint from Nature will not be ignored by the wise.

So sensitive are Lilies to standing water that the bulbs of even the most inveterate of the marsh-dwellers are almost invariably discovered lodged in a hummock of sod, or resting upon a stone, and often surrounded by gritty sand. Though the roots go down through the mud and often right into water, the bulb is so situated as to be safe from standing water, and in winter is practically dry. This shows the mistake of planting the rare California Bog Lilies or even our sturdy eastern species directly in mud and water. In planting Lily bulbs in situations that are actually swampy, E. H. Wilson tells us to "invert a flower-pot at the requisite depth, place the bulb on the upturned base, and surround it with silver or gritty river-sand." This device somewhat reproduces its natural conditions.

On the other hand, nearly all Lilies are dependent upon considerable moisture



during the growing season and greatly relish coolness above and below ground. Thin woodland, gently sloping, where the soil is fibrous and rooty, and rich in leaf-matter, furnishes ideal conditions for the establishment of plantations of Lilies, especially if a stream flows through the bottom, keeping the soil cool and furnishing abundant moisture for the thirsty. Such situations are not at all uncommon on country estates and might, with little trouble, be made the scene of a procession of beauty and interest throughout the summer and well into the autumn. Here all the marsh-dwellers and shade-lovers would dwell in entire content, and where the trees were thinnest, those more tolerant of the sun would find a home.

Close to the water, bold groups of our eastern Turks-Cap, *L. superbum*, would be placed and the slenderer Lily of moist fields, *L. canadense*. Here also the California Leopard Lilies, *L. pardalinum*, *L. Parryi*, and *L. parvum*; and a little farther back, with plenty of sharp sand mixed with the soil about them, other Californians would be well suited—the *L. Humboldtii* group, *L. Bolanderi*, *L. columbianum*, *L. washingtonianum*, *L. rubescens*, and *L. Kelloggii*, with the sprightly little Lily of the North Carolina and Virginia mountains, *L. Grayi*. The sunset colors of the marsh-dwellers would be taken up by the plantations of *L. tigrinum splendens*, high up out of the way of wet feet; and in between, their swaying grace and lovely blossoms shown finely against the surrounding green, great colonies of *L. auratum* and its improved varieties, of *L. Martagon* and its varieties, especially the rare white kind, of the jeweled *L. speciosum*, and *L. Brownii*, *L. Burbankii*, *L. Wallacei*, *L. Henryi*, *L. pomponium*, *L. monadelphum* and *L. monadelphum Szovitzianum*, *L. testaceum*, and the most remarkable of all Lilies, *L. giganteum himalaicum*.

This Lily, while enjoying the shade of light woodland, must grow free of all shrubs and underbrush, for the reason that its broad, heart-shaped leaves require space and freedom for development. For a few weeks in early spring, when the green noses are just making their appearance, it is well to cover them with a little light brush to ward off frosts. English authorities who have made a study of this Lily report it as a heavy feeder and recommend a bed of well-rotted manure placed below the loamy soil in which the bulb is planted. The bulbs should be not more than an inch or so below the surface of the ground.

Although all Lilies may be said to enjoy some shade, many, if given protection about their lower stems, will thrive very well in sunny situations. It is from among these more tolerant varieties that we make our choice for the garden borders. All the following make splendid border plants under reasonably good garden conditions: *L. Brownii*, *L. tenuifolium*, *L. Henryi*, *L. auratum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. Hansonii*, *L. regale*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. croceum*, *L. testaceum*, *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. Bate-manniae*, *L. umbellatum*, *L. Sargentiae*, *L. Thayerae*, *L. pardalinum*, *L. Martagon* (purple), *L. candidum*, and *L. elegans*.

It is frequently complained that the strong colors worn by Tiger Lilies, *L. croceum*, *L. Hansonii*, and many others are difficult to bring into harmony with the hues of other garden flowers. This embarrassment is entirely disposed of if blossoms of the pink and crimson scale are kept at a reasonable distance. One would not indeed have a garden without these flashing tones of gold and flame, orange, apricot, and scarlet to lend it flash and glow, and all such brightly garbed Lilies are quite safe and amiable among all the blues and purples and lavenders of the garden, as well as among yellow and white flowers.

In planting Lilies among other plants, it must be seen to that their neighbors are not of too stout and pervasive a character, for the bulbs resent being crowded and pressed upon. But delightful effects may be brought about by planting among the bulbs slender-growing plants that will shelter the Lily stems and at the same time provide a becoming setting and foil for the Lily flowers. A few happy combina-





tions are as follows: *L. tigrinum* interplanted with blue and white monkshood (*Aconitum napellus bicolor*); *L. speciosum* with sea lavender (*Statice latifolia*); *L. Henryi* with *Funkia grandiflora*; *L. monadelphum Szovitzianum* with white cranesbill (*Geranium sanguineum album*); *L. croceum*, one of the easiest and most effective of garden Lilies, with the slender belladonna larkspur (*Delphinium belladonna*); Madonna Lilies with southernwood or delphiniums and *L. elegans* with white heuchera. The Meadow Lily, *L. canadense*, grows very well in gardens where the soil is deep and well drained, and the garden year furnishes no gayer picture than a well-established clump of *Gypsophila paniculata*, its cloud of delicate blossoms pierced in all directions by the fiery barbs of this attractive species.

For all Lilies save the marsh-dwellers, a soil of fibrous loam, sand, and leaf-soil is the best, and should extend to a considerable depth. No manure must come into contact with the sensitive bulb, though feeding may be done from above by means of a mulch of well-rotted manure. It is a "safety-first" precaution to give all Lily bulbs, when planted, a cushion and covering of clean sand to drain away superfluous water and at the same time to keep the bulb properly moist.

It may be said here that much of the trouble experienced in growing *Lilium auratum* and its fine varieties is probably due to a misconception of the needs of these bulbs. We have prepared for it beds of peat and leaf soil in nicely shaded locations only to have the bulbs disappear after a year or so. E. H. Wilson describes this Lily growing naturally in "the volcanic ash and detritus which form the slopes of the sacred and sublime Mt. Fuji." And again, "I also met with it growing wild on gravelly banks and hillsides among small shrubs and coarse grasses. It is the open, porous soil, and not the rich humus that this Lily luxuriates in. Leaf-soil it loves, in common with all Lilies, but it wants no unaërated acid peat, and it loathes raw nitrogenous manures."

The depth at which Lilies should be planted varies, not only according to the size, but according as to whether they produce one or two sets of roots. Some Lilies send out only the fleshy perennial roots from the base of the bulb. These do not require deep planting—twice the depth of the bulb is sufficient and the Madonna Lily is happiest with its bulb just covered with soil—and pretty poor soil at that.

The stem-rooting species, on the other hand, those that issue a mop of fibrous roots at the base of the stem, must be set sufficiently deep to protect this second set of roots from injury from drought, frost, and careless digging. Three and one-half times the depth of the bulb is none too deep; that is, if the bulb is two inches in diameter, there should be seven inches of soil above it at the least.

A large proportion of the finest Lilies have this peculiarity, and to heed its significance is of the utmost importance. To shallow planting is attributable most of the unsuccessful attempts to grow the stem-rooting species of Lilies. These roots are vital to the health of the plant, and if they are dried up or otherwise injured the result must inevitably be loss of vitality and finally complete destruction.

Important stem-rooting species are these: *L. auratum*, *L. Brownii*, *L. Batemaniana*, *L. croceum*, *L. concolor*, *L. elegans*, *L. Henryi*, *L. Krameri*, *L. Leichtlinii*, *L. longiflorum*, *L. rubellum*, *L. philadelphicum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. tenuifolium*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. umbellatum*, *L. regale*, *L. Hansonii*, *L. sulphureum*.

To safeguard Lilies in winter, not from cold but from the continual freezing and thawing common to our climate, which tears and injures the roots and often heaves the bulb completely out of the ground, a mulch of manure or marsh hay should be thrown over them *after* the ground becomes frozen. Thus they are secure until the ingratiating spring sunshine incites the tender young shoots to issue forth and, thrusting aside the hard materials that surround it, push upward to greet another spring.—L. B. W.





FRENCH LILIES

LILIUM CANDIDUM (Ascension or Madonna Lily)

The Lily of antiquity was undoubtedly *L. candidum*. In mythology this white Lily was supposed to have sprung from the milk of Hera. As the Plant of Purity, it was contrasted with the Rose of Aphrodite. All through the Middle Ages this Lily was the symbol of heavenly purity.

White though ye be, yet, Lilies, know,
From the first ye were not so:
But I'll tell ye
What befall ye.
Cupid and his mother lay
In a cloud: while both did play,
He with his pretty finger press'd
The ruby niplet of her breast;
Out of the which the cream of light,
Like to a dew,
Fell down on you,
And made ye white.—ROBERT HERRICK.

Maeterlinck refers to this loveliest of Lilies when he says:

"The great white Lily, the old lord of the gardens, the only authentic prince among all the commonalty issuing from the kitchen-garden, the ditches, the copses, the pools and the moors, among the strangers come from none knows where, with his invariable six-petaled chalice of silver, whose nobility dates back to that of the gods themselves, the immemorial Lily raises his ancient sceptre, august, inviolate, which creates around it a zone of chastity, silence and light."

Be very careful that you plant the right type of this beautiful Lily in your garden. There is an early-flowering variety which is grown in the south of France. These should be used exclusively for forcing; if planted in the garden, they are prone to disease and are unsatisfactory. In Europe this type is called *L. candidum speciosum*. This variety is only too often planted out-of-doors and produces very inferior plants.

The true type to use for the garden is the *L. candidum* from the north of France. This bulb is easily recognized by its composition of white, fleshy scales, while the southern France sort has pink, loose scales.



Plant in a rather stiff loam, surrounding the bulb with sharp sand and placing it somewhat on its side. An open, fully exposed place is best for it. After it has become established, leave it alone as it much resents disturbance at the roots. If necessary to transplant, do so as soon as the flower-stems die down.

This Lily of all Lilies should be planted in quantity in every garden—emblem of purity, the inspiration of poet and painter for centuries, and a benediction in the garden when June is melting into July—their delicious fragrance is not equaled by any other Lily.

We deliver these "true northern France" Lilies in their original French hampers. Hamper of 100 heaviest bulbs, \$30; hamper of 50 heaviest bulbs, \$17.

CANDIDUM SPECIOSUM, for forcing exclusively, from southern France. Extra-strong bulbs, \$21 per 100.

CROCUM. A favorite Lily with all. Bright orange, with small crimson spots. It is one of the upright-flowering section, and very

hardy, thriving in any soil in a sunny garden border or among shrubs in half shade. At its best toward the end of June and early part of July. Stem-rooting; fall or early spring planting. Extra-selected bulbs, 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

OLD-WORLD LILIES

Give me swift transportance to those fields
Where I may wallow in the Lily beds.

—TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

CHALCEDONICUM. Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. Flowers in loose clusters, small but symmetrical in shape, with recurved petals; bright red and waxlike. Does splendidly in properly drained heavy soil and even clay; should not be disturbed when once well established. Often flowers very poorly the first season, but nothing is more lovely than a clump of this Lily in bloom when established. Base-roots; fall planting; July flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10.

HELDREICHII. Bright, reddish yellow flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet high, thickly set with narrow leaves. It thrives in a loamy soil in a partially shaded place. Base-roots; fall planting; July flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10.

MARTAGON ALBUM. There are few more beautiful things than the White Martagon Lily when seen in its best form and thriving in such a way as to reveal its full beauty. The appearance of these Lilies is graceful and delightful in the extreme. Rising on



slender stems, 4, 5, and sometimes nearly 6 feet high, the numerous, drooping, wax-like, white Turk's-Cap flowers, with yellow-tipped stamens, look inexpressibly fascinating. The small flowers are symmetrical in shape, with reflexed petals and are borne in terminal pyramid-shaped clusters. The white Martagon appears to flourish best where its lower growths have the benefit of the partial shade afforded by herbaceous plants or shrubs, and it never looks better than when springing through and towering over some of moderate vigor. The Martagon Lily does wonderfully well in the shade of trees, and the white variety is no exception in this respect. Few, if any, stem roots; fall planting; June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10.

MARTAGON DALMATIUM. Strong-growing, stately Lily; the stems rise as tall as 6 feet, with correspondingly large flower clusters. The flowers are a deep vinous purple of waxy texture and shine as if varnished. Base-roots; fall planting; June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

MONADELPHUM SZOVITZIANUM. One of the finest Lilies and easiest to grow. It reaches a height of 4 to 6 feet and more. The stems are stout and the numerous leaves are pale green. As many as thirty flowers are sometimes borne on one stem of established bulbs, forming pyramidal-shaped clusters. The flowers are drooping, with the segments of a thick wax-like texture, regularly recurved. They vary from a pale citron-

yellow to deep yellow. The first season after planting it seldom shows much growth above the ground, but the following season it will grow freely. Base-roots; fall planting; early June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1 each, \$9.50 for 10.

POMPONIUM. Beautiful Lily for the open border. Flowers deep, rich scarlet, Turk's-Cap-like. Grows strongly in good garden soil of a loamy nature. Height 3 to 4 feet. Base-roots; fall planting; June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

PYRENAICUM. The yellow Turk's-Cap Lily. Its stems grow 2 feet high, densely clothed with narrow leaves, carrying many small flowers of a yellow, dotted brown color, regularly reflexed. Good for the open border in loamy soil. Base-roots; fall planting; June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

TESTACEUM. (This beautiful Lily is also known as "Excelsum" and as the Nankeen Lily.) One of the choicest border Lilies and absolutely hardy. The dull apricot tone, set off by orange anthers, puts it in a color class by itself. The most graceful of all Lilies. It often grows from 6 to 7 feet high when established, and the horizontally poised heads of drooping flowers wave in a breeze in a graceful way. It is a good Lily for pot culture. It has the texture of *L. candidum*, with reflexed petals. Base-roots; fall planting; June-July flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1 each, \$9.50 for 10, \$90 per 100.

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND OTHER LILIES

AURATUM

There is a lingering charm about the garden in September. One feels the sense of departing beauty and hurries to enjoy what color and fragrance kind Summer has left in her flight. Best of all her legacies is *L. auratum*, that magnificent Lily which sometimes has such a treacherous way of disappointing us.

When grown to perfection, they are, perhaps, the grandest of all Lilies. Unfortunately, they are very capricious in their requirements. They are perfectly hardy and the conditions most favorable are a well-drained soil, consisting of peat or leaf-mold and sand, and a position where they will be partially protected from cold winds during early spring and from the direct rays of the sun later on.

They do well planted among low-growing shrubs, like azaleas, kalmias, rhododendrons, and vacciniums. Being stem-rooters, they must be planted very deep—from 8 to 10 inches. Arriving from Japan usually when the ground is frozen, the bulbs should be potted up into extra-sized deep pots containing a compost consisting of loam, leaf-soil, coarse sand, charcoal, and a little peat, the drainage holes at the bottom of the pots being made much larger. The pots might then be put in a coldframe or similar place, and, as the plants grow, a little more soil should be added as a top-dressing for the stem-roots. When the Lilies have thrown up spikes some 6 to 8 inches high, they are planted out, in their pots, in a place specially prepared to receive them.

SPECIAL STOCK. Case of 25 bulbs \$24, case of 50 bulbs \$46, 100 bulbs \$90.

SELECTED BULBS. Size 11 to 13 inches; case of 25 bulbs \$16, case of 50 bulbs \$30, case of 100 bulbs \$58.

STRONG BULBS for large masses, which will not give an immediate effect but will flower beautifully the following season. 100 bulbs \$25, 1,000 bulbs \$240.





Individual variations, particularly in markings, occur plentifully with this Lily; the following are the finest; they are less spotted than in the type.

AURATUM PICTUM. Petals are freely spotted with crimson, the central stripe being suffused with the same tint. Extra-selected bulbs, \$22 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50.

AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM. Also called "Macranthum." This is a robust growing form; the stem is stouter and attains a greater height; the leaves are much broader; enormous flowers, white, richly spotted yellow. Undoubtedly the choicest of all and, in our opinion, superior to the type. Extra-selected bulbs, \$22 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50, \$85 for case of 100.

AURATUM RUBRO-VITTATUM. Large white flowers with a deep bright crimson band down the center of each petal. Extra-selected bulbs, \$22 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50.

AURATUM WITTEL. Also called "Virginalae." A pure white, unspotted flower with a light yellow band through the center of each petal. Extra-selected bulbs, \$22 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50.

BROWNII ODORUM. One of the finest and most satisfactory Lilies. The flower-stem is tinged with reddish brown and the foliage is long, narrow, gracefully recurved, and of a deep green tint. The trumpet-shaped flowers are large, well-formed, of great substance, lasting a long time when cut. These deliciously fragrant flowers open pale yellow, fading to a creamy white. The outside of the trumpets is streaked with reddish brown. Plant deep in light, rich, sandy loam or peat and give good drainage. The Japanese plant the bulb on its side to avoid damage by water. Grown under glass in shade it comes a lovely creamy yellow; very beautiful. Stem-roots; fall or spring planting; June-July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$95 per 100.

CONCOLOR. A charming little Lily. It produces several stems on each bulb, from 12 to 18 inches high, bearing several erect, open, star-like flowers about 2 inches across, wax-like in texture, and of a bright scarlet. Should be planted in a loamy soil, lightened by peat, leaf-mold, and sand, in a fairly moist but well-drained spot. Charming for cool parts of the rock-garden. Stem-roots; fall and spring planting; July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$4.75 for 10, \$45 per 100.

CONCOLOR, CORIDION. The same as the type, except that the color is of a clear rich yellow tint. Extra-selected bulbs, \$4.75 for 10, \$45 per 100.

DAVURICUM. Very hardy dwarf Lily. Stem 2 feet and more, according to the vigor of the variety; narrow leaves and erect, large, open flowers, six to eight or more in a terminal cluster, varying from pale orange to orange-red in the various forms. Very hardy and free-flowering; splendid for open borders, succeeding in ordinary soil. The most distinct of the numerous varieties are: **ERECTUM.** Early-flowering; orange and scarlet. **GRANDIFLORUM.** Large; scarlet and orange flowers. **INCOMPARABLE.** The richest in color—deep crimson. Stem-roots; fall or spring planting; June-July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs of all varieties, \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

ELEGANS. Hardy dwarf Lily, thriving in ordinary garden soil, preferring light loam, peat, and leaf-mold. Splendid for rock-gardens and for naturalizing. Remarkable for the great number of its varieties, varying in color, height, and flowering season. Large, erect, cup-shaped flowers; some of the varieties grow only 6 inches high. The best are:

ELEGANS, ALICE WILSON. Clear lemon-yellow; very dwarf. June. \$5.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

ELEGANS ATROSANGUINEUM. Very rich crimson-red, spotted black. One of the best. June. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

ELEGANS BATEMANNÆ. Glowing apricot flowers, from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on stems about 3 feet high, borne from four to six in a terminal umbel or cluster; free of spots; is at its best early in August. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

ELEGANS MARMORATUM AUREUM. Deep yellow with crimson spots; early June. Height 2 feet. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

ELEGANS, ORANGE QUEEN. A fine flower of a clear bright orange. Height 12 inches. June. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

ELEGANS WALLACEI. Drooping flowers of a clear apricot-yellow. Grows about 18 inches high, several flower-stems coming from one bulb; is in bloom, generally, early in August. \$4 for 10, \$38 per 100.

GIGANTEUM HIMALAICUM. This noble Giant Lily is unique among Lilies on account of its stature and broad leaves. It is a handsome foliage plant when not in flower, and when its tall flower-spikes are matured it is indeed stately. In the finest specimens the flower-stem often reaches a height of 10 to 12 feet, bearing long, tubular-shaped flowers, frequently ten or twelve opening in succession. The color is pure white, tinged on the outside with green and inside with purple. A sheltered spot, partially shaded by trees is most suitable, and very deep soil, containing a good pro-





portion of sandy peat, is required to insure success. A light loam in woodland will also give satisfactory results. Protect the growing shoots with evergreen boughs in spring. Planted out in a greenhouse border it will flourish to perfection. The roots must be well established to insure perfect flower development. It is best to plant a smaller size bulb and have patience for two seasons before they will flower; but when they do, their grandeur will repay the patience of waiting. For immediate result, our extra-select bulbs are offered, but you will not often be successful with those. Base-roots; fall planting; July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$3 each, \$29 for 10; smaller strong bulbs, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

HANSONII. In every way most desirable, being not particular in its cultural requirements and extremely handsome in flower; does well in light loam. Plant among shrubs and low plants to protect young shoots, this being one of the earliest Lilies to appear in spring. Protect from the full sun as the flowers bleach easily. The stem reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet, carrying blossoms 2 inches across, regularly reflexed, the petals being of a bright orange spotted more or less with brown, of a waxy texture. Admirable for pot culture. Stem-roots; fall or very early spring planting; June flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$7 for 10, \$65 per 100.

HENRYI. An invaluable garden plant, vigorous in its growth, failing but very seldom. One of the best border Lilies, reaching over 8 feet and more in height when established, and bearing more than twenty flowers of a rich, deep, orange-yellow. Fine foliage. Does well in both light and heavy loam, but prefers soil with a mixture of peat. Plant very deep. A partially shaded place, sheltered from high winds, suits it best. It is a beautiful Lily to grow under glass, where it has produced flowers measuring over 8 inches in diameter. Retarded in cold storage the bulbs may be easily and quickly brought into flower under glass. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; August-September flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$21 for case of 25, \$41 for case of 50; strong bulbs \$14 for case of 25, \$26 for case of 50. \$50 per 100; retarded bulbs from cold storage, \$23 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50.

KRAMERI. Unique for its color and grows from 2 to 4 feet high. The funnel-shaped finely formed flowers are 6 inches or more in length and as much across, of a beautiful clear pink color, often shaded blush. One of our most beautiful Lilies with which we have been very successful, though growers often find difficulty in bringing them into flower. If they are grown in pots, three in a 6-inch pot, and then, pot and all plunged in the rhododendron bed, there seems no reason why they should not succeed very



well. Use light, rich sandy loam or peat and give good drainage. Plant deep—it makes stem-roots. Arrives from Japan late in December and should be planted then or in early spring. Exceptionally fine Lily. Extra-strong bulbs, 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$55 per 100.

LEICHTLINII. One of the most graceful Lilies, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with slender stems and long narrow leaves carrying drooping flowers; narrow reflexed petals of pale yellow, spotted with reddish chocolate. Plant carefully in sandy soil, lightened with peat. It makes an early start and must therefore have protection from late frosts. To insure success, plant in pots and plunge pots in the border or where you wish this Lily to flower. Put sharp sand around the bulbs. Stem-roots; plant in fall or early spring; July-August flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, 70 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.

NEILGHERRENSE. Exclusively offered for growing with the protection of a frame or greenhouse. It is a grand Lily, growing to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, bearing two to three beautiful, large, trumpet-shaped flowers of a primrose-yellow tint; they are also delicately fragrant. Use a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; flowers at any time from September to November. Extra-selected bulbs, \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

NEPALENSE. This beautiful Lily also requires the protection of a greenhouse, where its blossoms are borne in early autumn. It grows from 4 to 6 feet, bearing from two to seven funnel-shaped flowers, about 5 inches across, with recurved segments; greenish yellow, basal portions of petals deep purple. Both these varieties thrive best if planted out in a greenhouse in a moist bed of peaty soil in a light position, protected from the direct rays of the sun. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; autumn flowering.

REGALE. Also called "Myriophyllum." One of the most beautiful Lilies. A vigorous grower with sturdy stems 3 to 4 feet high, densely covered with long, linear-lanceolate foliage. Center of flower flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges; externally the flowers are streaked with brown, shaded through the almost translucent petals with a delightful pearly tint. Very distinct. Thrives in any good peaty soil. Stem-roots; plant fall or early spring; July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

RUBELLUM. An extremely beautiful small Lily. The color varies from a deep rose-pink to almost white, with yellow anthers; very fragrant, small, funnel-shaped flowers; grows 1½ feet high. It does best in light soil; surround the bulb with rubble so that it is never in direct contact with the soil and, if possible, plant them deeply in pots



because they are stem-rooting. Give partial shade. Plant in late fall or earliest spring; flowers in early June. Extra-strong bulbs, 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$55 per 100.

SPECIOSUM. One of the most satisfactory Lilies to grow, both for open-air culture and for growing in pots. Absolutely hardy and of strongest constitution. A deep sandy loam, with an admixture of leaf-mold and peat, is best suited to the requirements of this variety. The young shoots should be protected from the cold cutting winds of early spring. By a process of cold storing (retarding) the bulbs may be had in bloom under glass at any time during the year. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; August–September flowering. The following varieties are the most distinct: **ALBUM KRÆTZERI.** Pure white; brown anthers. **ALBUM NOVUM.** Pure white; anthers bright yellow. Special stock, \$22 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50, \$85 for case of 100; extra-selected bulbs, size 11 x 13 inches, \$17 for case of 25, \$32 for case of 50, \$60 for case of 100; retarded bulbs from cold storage, \$24 for case of 25, \$45 for case of 50.

SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM. Rich ruby-carmine, margined white; stout of substance and broad of petal. This variety is by far the most magnificent in color, form, and size. **MELPOMENE.** Deep carmine-crimson, intensified by a narrow margin of white; flowers freely. Special Stock, \$22 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50, \$85 for case of 100; selected bulbs, size 13 inches, \$17 for case of 25, \$32 for case of 50, \$60 for case of 100; retarded bulbs from cold storage, \$24 for case of 25, \$45 for case of 50.

For large planting we can furnish strong but somewhat smaller bulbs that will produce a splendid effect, both in the white and deep pink form of the *Speciosum* varieties at \$42 per 100.

For growing under glass we recommend that you use the largest bulbs exclusively for best success.

SULPHUREUM. Also called “*Wallichianum superbum*.” A magnificent Lily, very amenable to cultivation. With ordinary

care and attention it will flower year after year. In our northern sections it had better be grown under glass in pots, where it will attain a height of 6 feet and more. The trumpet-shaped flowers are creamy white with a ruddy tinge on the outside; the interior is suffused with rich yellow. The latest Lily to flower outside, often later than September. The most satisfactory way to grow it is to grow it in the open in deep pots, removing the plants under glass when coming into flower. Stem-roots; plant in late fall or early spring; September flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10.

TENUIFOLIUM. A charming little early-flowering Lily with strongly recurved petals of waxy texture; deep scarlet. Likes a cool, moist, loamy soil and partial shade; quite hardy. Stem-roots; late fall or earliest spring planting; early June flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$2 for 10, \$20 per 100.

TENUIFOLIUM, GOLDEN GLEAM. A beautiful, more robust, and more floriferous hybrid of this type, bearing numerous flowers of a pure apricot-yellow. A very elegant and fine plant. Flowers splendidly every year and is always much admired. Extra-selected bulbs, \$5 for 10, \$48 per 100.

THAYERÆ. While a close ally of *L. tigrinum*, it is infinitely more refined and graceful in all its parts. Flowers orange-red, heavily spotted dark purple. Perfectly hardy. Extra-selected bulbs, \$3.50 each.

TIGRINUM. Very hardy, robust plant. Flowers are large, with reflexed petals of a light orange-red, more or less heavily spotted with deep purple. Friable, sandy loam and peat or leaf-mold is best for them. The two best varieties of this type are: **FLORE-PLENO.** The double form. The best example of a double Lily we have. Extra-selected bulbs, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100. **SPLENDENS.** Has finer flowers than the type and is more highly colored; very reliable. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; August–September flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

AMERICAN LILIES

CANADENSE. Broadly funnel-shaped, drooping flowers, varying from yellow to orange, spotted inside; graceful and pretty. Fine among azaleas, in moist peat-beds or leaf-mold. Hardy; excellent for naturalizing. Base-roots; fall planting; June–July flowering. Selected bulbs, \$3 for 10, \$28 per 100.

CANADENSE FLAVUM. The golden yellow form, richly spotted; effective. Selected bulbs, \$3.50 for 10, \$32 per 100.

CAROLINIANUM. Showy Lily with slender stems, bearing reflecting orange-red flowers, heavily spotted maroon, with white throat. Hardy and fragrant; will thrive in well-drained situation. Base-roots; fall planting; July–August flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

COLUMBIANUM. Pendulous flowers, with recurved petals of a bright golden yellow, sometimes stained at the tip with crimson.





Prefers soil with peat and sand and a shady, sheltered position. Base-roots; fall planting; July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

GRAYI. Beautiful, satisfactory Lily to grow in moist, peaty soil; thimble-shaped flowers of rich red, spotted with maroon. Culture quite easy. Height 4 feet. Base-roots; fall planting; July flowering. Selected bulbs, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

HUMBOLDTII. Stout, erect stem, with whorls of leaves at regular intervals. Numerous drooping flowers borne in loose, triangular cluster of brilliant reddish yellow, spotted maroon on the reflexed petals; showy. A capricious grower; prefers deep, peaty soil, but will grow in any well-drained soil. Thrives best in moist atmosphere. Grows disappointingly the first season; the following season, however, it produces a splendid flowering plant. Height 5 feet. Base-roots; fall planting; June-July. Selected bulbs, \$8 for 10, \$75 per 100.

HUMBOLDTII MAGNIFICUM. The finest form, proving a much better bloomer the first season; splendid color, heavily spotted, free flowering. The golden petals are deeply stained purple. Base-roots; late fall planting; June-July. Selected bulbs, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

KELLOGGII. Slender stems; leaves in whorls terminated by several drooping, much-reflexed flowers of pinkish purple spotted maroon; fragrant. Prefers moist peat, or leaf-mold and sand, with good drainage. Base-roots; late fall planting; July. Selected bulbs, \$7.50 for 10, \$70 per 100.

PARDALINUM (Panther Lily). Stately Lily with whorls of dark green leaves. The flowers begin to expand from the base of the clusters upward, producing a succession of expanded and opening flowers for two or three weeks. They are large, petals strongly recurved, bright red, lower parts of petals orange with red spots; variable in color. Hardy and robust; does well in good garden loam, well drained, but prefers moist, peaty soil in sun or partial shade. Give plenty of light and air and protection from high winds. Does not flower well the first season; when established, produces fine flowering plants; do

not disturb. Base-roots; fall planting; July. Selected bulbs, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

PARDALINUM CALIFORNICUM. The finest variety; deep orange, maroon-spotted, tips of petals intense scarlet. Selected bulbs, \$6.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.

PARDALINUM ROEZZII. Bright yellow flowers, dotted in the center with purplish brown, borne in a pyramidal-shaped cluster. Selected bulbs, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PARRYI. Distinct, beautiful; grows from 3 to 5 feet high and the slender stems bear several funnel-shaped flowers of soft yellow, dotted at the inner base with crimson; delicately fragrant. A partially shaded place sheltered from winds, and moist, well-drained peaty soil suits it well. Easily cultivated but not very strong grower. Base-roots; fall planting; July. Selected bulbs, \$8 for 10, \$75 per 100.

PHILADELPHICUM. A gem. Cup-shaped flowers of yellow, dotted maroon, tips of petals scarlet; very narrow segments. Hardy but rather uncertain, unless it receives watchful care. Requires good soil, preferably with leaf-mold. Grows naturally in thin woods. Base-roots; fall planting; July. Selected bulbs, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

SUPERBUM. Hardy. Color varies from pale yellow to deep crimson, more or less spotted on the inner surface of the petals. Valuable as a late-flowering Lily. Fine established specimens often reach a height of 8 feet and more, bearing from twenty to thirty elegantly reflexed flowers, arranged in large, cone-like clusters. Does well in ordinary garden soil if given good drainage, partial shade and a ground-cover; prefers swampy soil. Plant in large clumps or masses. Base-roots; fall planting; August. Selected bulbs, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

WASHINGTONIANUM. Beautiful species growing wild in the Sierra Nevada. Funnel-shaped, 6 inches across, nearly erect; reflexed petals; reddish purple, spotted a deeper tint. Requires partial shade and deep soil of peat, leaf-mold, and gritty loam, with perpetual moisture at the roots. So beautiful that it is worthy the extra trouble and attention. Height 3 to 5 feet. Base-roots; fall planting; June-July. Selected bulbs, \$9 for 10, \$85 per 100.

We would call attention to the great success a Lily-lover may obtain from growing all sorts of Lilies in a cold greenhouse. Here the most capricious sorts may be grown successfully without the loss of a single bulb. Protected from wind and rain the flowers are produced in a state of perfect beauty.

In conclusion, let us urge all who love the beautiful in nature to try to cultivate the Lily. We are bound to have our disappointments and failures, but these should only make us more determined to try again; and when we do have success, we are amply repaid for all our trouble, for what flower can compare with the stately habit and noble outline of the Lily? And what are more effective in the garden than the various fine forms, well established, standing out in all their graceful beauty against the dark background of tree and shrub?



EREMURUS

Till now one dreamed not what could be done
With a bit of earth and a ray of sun.

—LOWELL.

These astonishing plants of the Lily order are just beginning to find their way into American gardens. They come from the desert areas of northern India, Persia, and Central Asia, and are among the noblest of bulbous plants. A well-grown clump of Eremuri may justly be regarded as an achievement to be proud of. The great flower-stalk, often eight feet tall and more, rises from a crowded tuft of long, narrow leaves, and is crowned by a flower-spike two to three feet long, composed of closely set bell-shaped flowers, star-like in effect, in soft tones of rose, yellow, and white.

When the gigantic flowering is over, the plant disappears entirely, but reappears very early in the spring, when it is advisable to protect the young flower-spike from late frosts. To fill the great bare space left when the plant goes to rest, gypsophilas may be planted near at hand and kept staked until the Eremurus dies down, when they may be allowed to fall forward in its place.

In winter a mulch of wood-ashes over the crown is a safeguard, or a box may be filled with leaves and inverted over it. These plants enjoy a rich soil with an admixture of sharp sand, and a well-drained, sunny situation. Once established they should never be moved, for the roots are exceedingly brittle and liable to injury.

Due to the fact that these clumps cannot be imported any longer, they are of course extremely scarce, and we can only take care of early orders until such time as the ban on their importation shall be lifted. Of this, garden enthusiasts, in touch with official Washington, can take care.—L. B. W.

EREMURUS (FOXTAIL LILY; GIANT ASPHODELS)

BUNGEI. Deep yellow, close-furnished spike. Height 4 feet. July. \$5 each.

BUNGEI PALLIDUS. A vigorous primrose-yellow seedling, reaching 6 feet in height. July. \$6.50 each.

BUNGEI SUPERBUS. Similar to the preceding in fine habit and vigor, but deeper yellow. Extremely handsome; flowers in July. \$6.50 each.

ELWESII. Enormous soft pink spike; broad green foliage. A vigorous, distinct form of *E. robustus*. Height 10 to 12 feet. June. \$5 each.

ELWESII ALBUS. Same habit as above; pure white. Very beautiful; flowers in late June. \$6.50 each.

HIMALAICUS. Pure white, close-furnished spike. Height 6 to 8 feet. June. \$5 each.

HIM-ROB. A seedling from *E. himalaicus*, crossed with *E. robustus*. In vigor close to the latter parent, but a paler silvery pink. June. \$5 each.

OLGÆ. White, ribbed with brick-red, often delicately shaded with pink. Height 6 feet. July. \$7 each.

ROBUSTUS. Rosy pink. A beautiful, vigorous species; glaucous foliage. \$5 each.

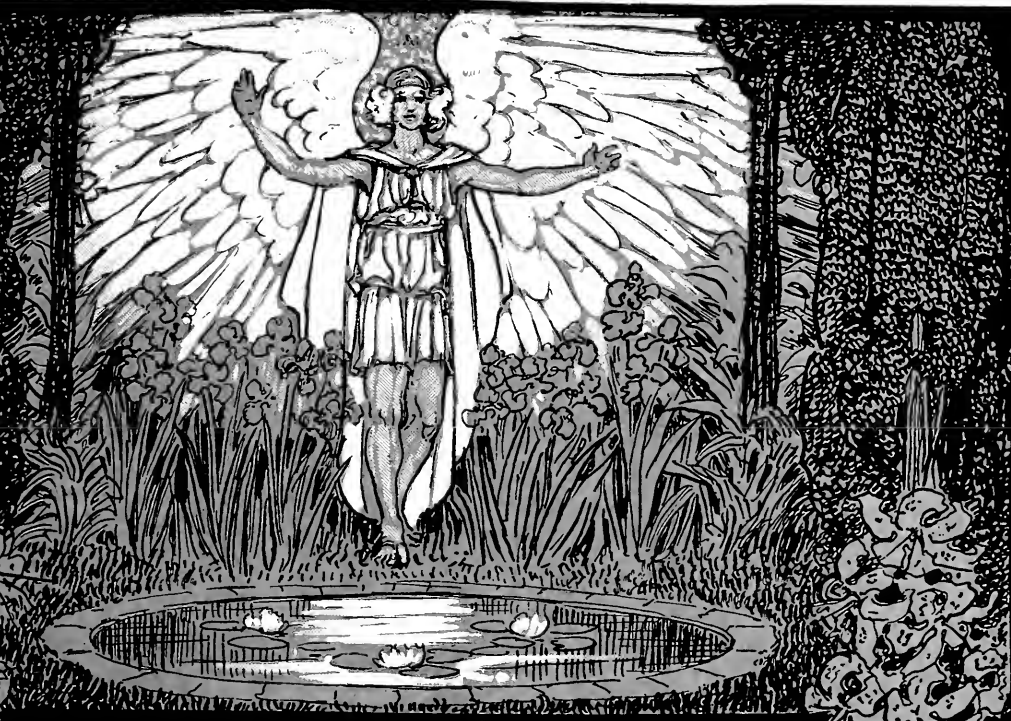
SHELFORD. Coppery yellow or orange, deeper in color than *E. Warei* and later. Grows 6 feet tall, nearly half of the spike being clothed with the flowers and coppery tinted buds. A grand plant. \$6 each.

SIR MICHAEL. Yellow, shot with pink, brighter than *E. Warei* and later; as vigorous as Shelford, with as much as 3 feet of the spike covered with flowers and buds. The buds are pink, beautifully lined. July. \$6 each.

TUBERGENII. A capital early flowering hybrid between *E. Bungei* and *E. himalaicus*, intermediate in habit, bright lemon-yellow in color. \$6.50 each.

TUB-ROB. These are seedlings from *E. Tubergerii*, showing influences from *E. robustus*. Spikes grow 5 to 7 feet high, and the flowers give shades of creamy and buffy pink, which makes them very charming and distinct among the early forms. \$5 each.

WAREI. The general color effect of the densely clothed spikes is salmon-buff, but a close inspection reveals shades of yellow, pink, and orange. An unusually vigorous habit, a good increaser, a reliable flowerer, a splendid spike up to 8 feet in height, a rich color scheme—these qualities render this a great favorite. \$7 each.



THE SPIRIT OF THE GARDEN
WHICH IS PEACE

EPILOGUE

Few are gifted with the power to call to life the dreams and strivings of the spirit by means of brush, or pen, or sculptor's tools, to compose a noble sonata or to design a cathedral, yet within the most of humanity lives, vehement and persistent, the desire for self-expression—the need to give visible substance to visions and ideals. To such as these a garden offers a joyous sphere of activity.

In the hand of the gardener is neither brush nor pen, but a magic wand wherewith he may conjure from out the brown earth forms of beauty and rare colors in infinite variety, may fill the air with exquisite fragrances, may invoke sunshine or shadow, bird-song, or the sound of falling water. Within his given area, large or small, he may see materialized, in even greater beauty than he dreamed, the children of his brain, for “a garden is the only form of artistic creation that is bound by the nature of things to be more lovely than in the designer's conception.” Every true gardener knows the thrill of creative energy and the serenity of realization.



AN APPRECIATION

"Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of rest."

—WILLIAM WATSON.

FEW, very few, are the commercial lists of plants and bulbs which, besides offering precious and desirable growing things, serve as a guide to taste in gardening.

But here is one in which this delightful advance is most certainly shown. Among these charming illustrations one may find several really good suggestions as to garden design and planting.

It is true that some of us could not possess such black-green backgrounds of cypress, of cedar, and of yew, as are found under the caption of *Iris*. But take, for instance, the little garden under the heading "*May-Flowering Tulips*." Could anything be easier to create in a countryside where a gentle landscape, now rising, now falling, lies beyond the garden site? This is the garden that all may have who live in a rolling country.

Change the decorative trees here in the picture to blossoming pear, cherry, or peach, as the soil and climate warrant; for a hedge use *Privet ibota* or the common privet. A sun-dial of some inexpensive composition, and the flagged walk, perhaps of low-toned brick, if that is more easily obtained than stone; the simple gate painted in some gay and charming hue—and the thing is done. It is the long, simple lines of this small garden, its effect of a pleached walk in spring, which gives it its first charm. Imagine it with all the garden-floor set with bright flowers in that heavenly succession known only to spring—tulips may form the very diadem of such a garden.

That one, however, of the many attractive drawings in this book which speaks most directly to me, is the last one, with its quiet words below the charming lighted figure reflected in the pool. It is this that the garden can and should mean. Those beautiful words—seclusion, privacy, peace—all, all is summed up in this last. Our "feverish ways" may here be quieted and calmed, and, in an atmosphere of tranquility born of beauty, the weariest may rest.

—LOUISA YEOMANS KING.

Mrs. Francis King has been good enough to write the above appreciation as a mark of her interest in the advance of American plant lists as embodied in this book.



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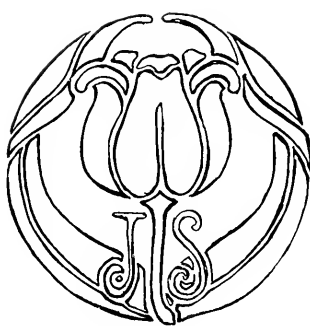
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Oh beautiful! beautiful flower!
The ward of the sunbeam and shower
In garments of woven delight,
Of the sunset, Aurora and light.
While over thy beauty there plays
Such blending of color and shade,
Such delicate tinting and rays,
Well becoming a heavenly maid.
Ethereal, lovely and sweet,
Thy presence we joyously greet.

Thy mother, fair Iris, in beauty supreme,
Took all her rich fabrics of loveliest sheen,
The robes of the rainbow, flower garden of air,
Of bewildering beauty, resplendently fair,
And made for her child such a dazzling dress
No daughter of royalty e'er could possess.

—HARRISON, in The "Iris."





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